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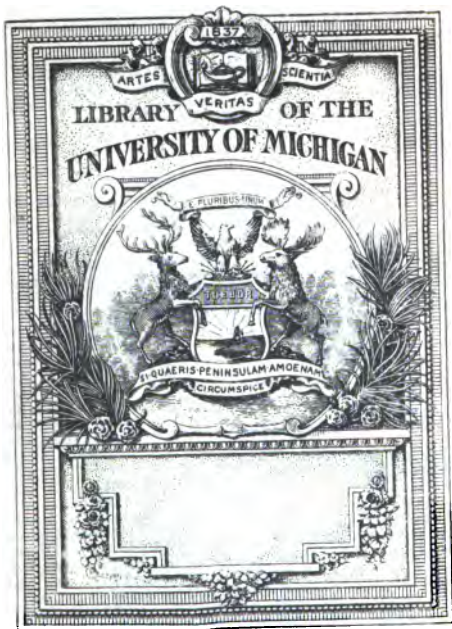
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THE
NEW YORK ALMANAC
AND
YEARLY RECORD

FOR THE YEAR 1858,

BEING THE EIGHTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING, IN ADDITION TO THE CALENDAR, A RECORD OF THE
STATE OF THE THERMOMETER FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1857, A COMPLETE DIARY FOR
THE YEAR 1858, WITH A GREAT AMOUNT OF
TABLES, AND USEFUL INFORMATION
GENERALLY.

NEW YORK:
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1858.

P R E F A C E.

IN accordance with our announcement last year, we now present the second annual issue of the **NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD**. Gratified by the success of last year, which was more than we had anticipated for an initial number, we present ourselves once again before our patrons, reiterating that it is our intention to continue from year to year, publishing in each December, a volume for the year ensuing.

Again we refer to our index as showing the utility of our publication; small and convenient as it is in size, and low as it is in its price, it will be found to contain a vast amount and variety of matter which must be of great use and interest to every body. While the valuable "Weather Tables" are continued, we have added Chronological Tables in the various departments, so complete as to form a full history of the year just expiring. We have not space to enumerate our new features, but desire to call attention, amongst others, to the new "Character of the City of New-York," and the full description of the proposed "Central Park," as matters of peculiar interest.

At once an Almanac and a Diary; a complete record of the Temperature of every day of the year; a complete manual of the Weather, with a world of useful information beside—convenient for the pocket, and drawing so trifling a sum therefrom who will not have a copy?

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1st MONTH.

JANUARY, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.
Third Qr.	D. 8 8 ev	H. M. 7 51 ey	H. M. 7 41 ev	H. M. 7 28 ev	D. 1 12 3 57
New Moon	15 0 48 mo	0 86 mo	0 26 mo	0 13 mo	9 12 7 30
First Qr.	22 0 18 ev	0 1 ev	11 51 mo	11 38 mo	17 12 10 29
Full Moon	29 4 28 mo	4 16 mo	4 6 mo	3 58 mo	25 12 12 41

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. M.
1	F	23 59 50	7 25	4 43	6 56	9 38	7 19	4 49	7 1	
2	S	22 54 81	7 25	4 44	8 11	10 26	7 19	4 50	8 14	
3	S	22 48 45	7 25	4 45	9 21	11 11	7 19	4 51	9 22	
4	M	22 42 32	7 25	4 46	10 27	11 56	7 19	4 52	10 28	
5	T	22 35 52	7 25	4 46	11 31	ev. 40	7 19	4 52	11 30	
6	W	22 28 45	7 25	4 47	morn.	1 24	7 19	4 53	morn.	
7	T	22 21 11	7 25	4 48	0 38	2 9	7 19	4 54	0 31	
8	F	22 18 11	7 25	4 49	1 36	3 8	7 19	4 55	1 32	
9	S	22 4 45	7 25	4 50	2 39	3 58	7 19	4 56	2 34	
10	S	21 56 52	7 24	4 51	3 41	4 49	7 19	4 57	3 35	
11	M	21 48 34	7 24	4 52	4 43	5 44	7 18	4 58	4 35	
12	T	21 38 51	7 24	4 53	5 41	6 37	7 18	4 59	5 33	
13	W	21 26 42	7 23	4 54	6 34	7 26	7 18	5 0	6 27	
14	T	21 16 9	7 23	4 55	sets.	8 11	7 17	5 1	sets.	
15	F	21 5 11	7 22	4 57	5 25	8 56	7 17	5 2	5 30	
16	S	20 53 49	7 22	4 58	6 32	9 36	7 16	5 3	6 26	
17	S	20 43 8	7 21	4 59	7 40	10 18	7 16	5 4	7 43	
18	M	20 39 58	7 20	5 1	8 45	10 52	7 16	5 6	8 47	
19	T	20 17 20	7 20	5 2	9 53	11 33	7 15	5 7	9 53	
20	W	20 4 25	7 19	5 3	11 1	morn.	7 14	5 8	10 59	
21	T	19 51 7	7 18	5 4	morn.	0 13	7 14	5 9	morn.	
22	F	19 37 27	7 18	5 5	0 11	1 6	7 13	5 10	0 8	
23	S	19 23 25	7 17	5 6	1 16	2 1	7 12	5 11	1 12	
24	S	19 9 9	7 16	5 7	2 46	3 11	7 12	5 12	2 40	
25	M	18 54 18	7 16	5 8	3 53	4 18	7 11	5 13	3 51	
26	T	18 39 18	7 15	5 9	5 10	5 31	7 10	5 14	5 3	
27	W	18 23 48	7 14	5 11	6 12	6 40	7 9	5 15	6 4	
28	T	18 8 4	7 13	5 12	rises.	7 40	7 9	5 16	rises.	
29	F	17 52 0	7 13	5 13	5 43	8 23	7 8	5 17	5 43	
30	S	17 35 26	7 12	5 15	6 59	9 13	7 7	5 19	7 1	
31	S	17 18 54	7 11	5 16	8 9	9 53	7 7	5 20	8 10	

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

JANUARY, 1857.

JANUARY, 1856.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
2 & 3 P.M. 11 & 12 .. 1 .. 36 .. 2-6 P.M. 2-4 .. 11 & 12 .. 11 & 12 .. 1-7 P.M. 2, 3 & 12 P.M.	5-8 A.M. 4 & 5 .. 11 & 12 P.M. 12 .. 4 A.M. 12 P.M. 5-7 A.M. 12 P.M. 6 & 7 A.M. 4-6 .. 1 .. 6 .. 11 & 12 P.M. 9-12 .. 6 & 7 A.M. 6 & 7 .. 1-7 .. 11 & 12 P.M. 12 .. 5-8 A.M. 6 .. 1-7 .. 1-8 A.M. & 11 & 12 P.M. 6 & 7 A.M. 10-12 P.M. 1-3 A.M. 1-4 .. 2-5 .. 12 P.M. 6 & 7 A.M.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	36 33 34 33 30 30 22 19 21 29 26 25 33 33 31 20 33 5 16 24 26 14 14 19 23 12 29 38 33 36 35	33 26 36 33 24 12 7 3 3 9 9 12 14 19 15 9 2 2 7 16 11 11 5 3 4 6 20 25 21 27 23 30

10

JANUARY.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

JANUARY.

11

16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

2d MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1858.

28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		N. YORK.		BALTI-MORE.		CHARLES-TON.		Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Third Qr.	5	4	38 ev	4	21 ev	4	11 ev	3	58 ev	1	12	13	54
New Moon	18	5	29 ev	5	17 ev	5	7 ev	4	54 ev	9	12	14	30
First Qr.	20	8	15 ev	8	8 ev	7	53 ev	7	40 ev	17	12	14	16
Full Moon	27	5	21 ev	5	9 ev	4	59 ev.	4	46 ev	25	12	13	16

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	M	17 1 54	7 10	5 18	9 14	10 38	7 6	5 22	9 14	
2	T	16 44 36	7 9	5 19	10 18	11 13	7 5	5 23	10 18	
3	W	16 27 0	7 8	5 20	11 22	11 56	7 4	5 24	11 19	
4	T	16 9 8	7 7	5 21	morn.	ev. 89	7 3	5 25	morn.	
5	F	15 50 58	7 6	5 22	0 25	1 26	7 2	5 26	0 21	
6	S	15 32 32	7 5	5 24	1 30	2 15	7 1	5 27	1 25	
7	M	15 13 50	7 4	5 25	2 34	3 15	7 0	5 28	2 27	
8	T	14 54 53	7 3	5 26	3 32	4 17	6 59	5 29	3 24	
9	T	14 35 40	7 2	5 28	4 28	5 15	6 58	5 30	4 18	
10	W	14 16 13	7 0	5 29	5 16	6 18	6 57	5 31	5 8	
11	T	13 56 31	6 59	5 30	5 55	7 4	6 56	5 32	5 49	
12	F	13 36 36	6 58	5 32	6 30	7 46	6 55	5 34	6 25	
13	S	13 16 27	6 56	5 33	sets.	8 28	6 54	5 35	sets.	
14	S	12 56 6	6 55	5 34	6 35	9 9	6 53	5 36	6 36	
15	M	12 35 31	6 54	5 35	7 43	9 49	6 51	5 37	7 44	
16	T	12 14 45	6 53	5 36	8 51	10 24	6 50	5 38	8 51	
17	W	11 53 47	6 51	5 37	10 2	11 5	6 49	5 39	9 59	
18	T	11 32 38	6 50	5 38	11 16	11 51	6 48	5 40	11 12	
19	F	11 11 19	6 49	5 39	morn.	morn.	6 47	5 41	morn.	
20	S	10 49 43	6 47	5 41	0 31	0 55	6 45	5 42	0 26	
21	S	10 28 9	6 46	5 42	1 45	1 47	6 44	5 43	1 39	
22	M	10 6 19	6 44	5 43	2 53	3 0	6 43	5 44	2 50	
23	T	9 44 21	6 43	5 45	4 8	4 16	6 42	5 46	3 55	
24	W	9 22 14	6 41	5 46	4 56	5 27	6 40	5 47	4 49	
25	F	8 59 53	6 39	5 47	5 36	6 30	6 39	5 48	5 31	
26	T	8 37 35	6 38	5 48	6 9	7 21	6 38	5 49	6 4	
27	S	8 15 4	6 37	5 49	rises.	8 2	6 36	5 50	rises.	
28	S	7 52 26	6 36	5 49	6 55	8 46	6 34	5 51	6 55	

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

FEBRUARY, 1857.

FEBRUARY, 1856.

Day of Month.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	3 rd Bar.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	1 st Bar.	2 nd Bar.	Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1	12 M.	33°	2-5 A.M.	18°	14°	1	35	15
2	1 A.M.	26°	12 P.M.	11°	15°	2	36	9
3	3 P.M.	15°	6-8 A.M.	4°	9°	3	26	13
4	3 ..	15°	4-7 ..	4 ..	11 ..	4	43	27
5	2 & 3 ..	18 ..	7 ..	8 ..	10 ..	5	35	30
6	1-4 P.M.	29-12 ..	2 & 3 ..	7 ..	11 ..	6	51	35
7	1-4 & 6 ..	31 ..	10 P.M.	17 ..	14 ..	7	55	43
8	12 M.	33 ..	12 ..	24 ..	9 ..	8	55	24
9	2 P.M.	29 ..	7 A.M.	16 ..	13 ..	9	39	21
10	1 ..	41 ..	2-7 A.M.	23 ..	15 ..	10	31	5
11	11 A.M.	40 ..	11 & 12 P.M.	7 ..	33 ..	11	32	9
12	1 & 2 P.M.	14 ..	6-7 ..	2 ..	11 ..	12	27	15
13	3, 4 & 10 ..	29 ..	5-7 ..	14 ..	15 ..	13	40	30
14	6 A.M.	24 ..	8 ..	24 ..	14 ..	14	44	36
15	10 & 11 ..	20 ..	9-11 ..	10 ..	13 ..	15	53	44
16	3 & 4 P.M.	26 ..	5 & 6 A.M.	13 ..	12 ..	16	55	48
17	1-4 ..	38 ..	4-7 A.M.	22 ..	12 ..	17	60	55
18	11 A.M.-3 ..	38 ..	5-7 ..	26 ..	12 ..	18	50	43
19	1-4 ..	40 ..	6 ..	29 ..	11 ..	19	58	49
20	1-4 ..	40 ..	11 P.M.	26 ..	14 ..	20	43	34
21	1-4 ..	38 ..	6 A.M.	22 ..	12 ..	21	46	30
22	1-4 ..	40 ..	5-7 ..	29 ..	11 ..	22	45	31
23	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 A.M.	24 ..	14 ..	23	53	25
24	1-4 ..	34 ..	5-7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	24	61	43
25	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	25	60	36
26	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	26	40	28
27	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	27	38	23
28	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	28	41	26
29	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	29		
30	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	30		
31	1-4 ..	34 ..	6 & 7 ..	23 ..	11 ..	31		

14

FEBRUARY.

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FEBRUARY.**15**

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34 MONTH.

MARCH, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. A.
Third Qr.	7	1 27 ev	1 15 ev	1 5 ev	0 52 ev	1 12 12 52
New Moon	15	7 28 mo	7 16 mo	7 6 mo	6 58 mo	9 12 10 41
First Qr.	22	2 59 mo	2 47 mo	2 37 mo	2 24 mo	17 12 8 28
Full Moon	29	7 24 mo	7 12 mo	7 2 mo	6 49 mo	25 12 6 8

		CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
		" "	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
1	M	7 29 41	6 35	5 50	8 2	9 27	6 33	5 53	8 1
2	T	7 6 49	6 33	5 51	9 5	10 2	6 31	5 53	9 8
3	W	6 48 52	6 32	5 53	10 9	10 39	6 30	5 54	10 6
4	T	6 20 49	6 30	5 54	11 14	11 16	6 29	5 55	11 10
5	F	5 57 40	6 29	5 55	morn.	12 0	6 27	5 56	morn.
6	S	5 34 26	6 27	5 56	0 17	ev. 48	6 26	5 57	0 12
7	S	5 11 8	6 26	5 58	1 19	1 42	6 25	5 58	1 12
8	M	4 47 46	6 24	5 59	2 17	2 42	6 24	5 59	2 9
9	T	4 24 20	6 23	6 0	3 9	3 46	6 23	6 0	3 1
10	W	4 0 50	6 21	6 1	3 51	4 46	6 20	6 1	3 44
11	T	3 37 18	6 19	6 2	4 29	5 44	6 18	6 2	4 28
12	F	3 13 43	6 17	6 3	4 58	6 34	6 17	6 3	4 54
13	S	2 50 5	6 15	6 4	5 25	7 30	6 15	6 4	5 22
14	S	2 26 25	6 14	6 5	5 49	7 57	6 14	6 5	5 47
15	M	2 2 44	6 12	6 6	sets.	8 37	6 13	6 6	sets.
16	T	1 39 2	6 10	6 7	7 48	9 20	6 11	6 7	7 47
17	W	1 15 20	6 9	6 8	9 2	10 0	6 10	6 8	8 59
18	T	0 51 37	6 7	6 9	10 18	10 46	6 8	6 9	10 13
19	F	0 27 54	6 5	6 10	11 36	11 35	6 6	6 10	11 30
20	S	0 4 12	6 3	6 12	morn.	morn.	6 5	6 11	morn.
21	S	N. 19 29	6 2	6 13	0 51	0 35	6 3	6 12	0 43
22	M	0 48 10	6 0	6 14	1 56	1 43	6 2	6 13	1 43
23	T	1 6 48	5 59	6 15	2 52	2 58	6 1	6 14	2 45
24	W	1 30 25	5 58	6 16	3 37	4 11	5 59	6 15	3 31
25	T	1 53 59	5 56	6 17	4 10	5 12	5 57	6 16	4 6
26	F	2 17 30	5 55	6 18	4 39	6 9	5 56	6 17	4 36
27	S	2 40 59	5 54	6 19	5 1	6 54	5 54	6 18	5 0
28	S	3 4 24	5 52	6 20	rises.	7 38	5 53	6 19	rises.
29	M	3 27 46	5 51	6 21	6 50	8 11	5 52	6 20	6 43
30	T	3 51 4	5 49	6 22	7 55	8 50	5 50	6 21	7 52
31	W	4 14 17	5 47	6 23	8 59	9 30	5 48	6 22	8 54

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

MARCH, 1856.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Temperature.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Temperature.
12 M.	40°	6-10 P.M.	26°
8 P.M.	40°	11 & 12 ..	27
3 ..	34	11 & 12 ..	27
4 ..	34	5-7 A.M.	18
11 A.M.	32	6 ..	20
2 P.M.	44	12 P.M.	22
8, 11 & 12 ..	27	6 & 7 A.M.	15
12 M. & 1 ..	40	12 P.M.	14
12 M.-4 ..	18	5-8 A.M.	8
3 ..	16	6 & 7 ..	4
2 & 3 ..	32	6 ..	11
3 & 4 ..	30	4-7 ..	18
2 & 3 ..	34	6 ..	22
4 ..	30	6 & 7 ..	22
2 & 3 ..	40	4-5 A.M. & 12 P.M.	29
1 ..	39	5 & 6 A.M.	25
2-3 ..	40	3 & 4 ..	23
3 & 4 ..	43	6 ..	24
10 & 11 A.M.	33	5-7 A.M. & 5-10 P.M.	30
12 M. & 1 P.M.	45	4, 6 & 7 A.M.	26
3 ..	44	5 & 6 ..	30
11 A.M.-5 ..	40	5 & 6 A.M. & 12 P.M.	32
4 ..	46	5-7 A.M.	30
11 A.M.	47	6 & 9-12 P.M.	32
3 P.M.	43	4-7 A.M.	30
1-3 ..	42	5 & 6 ..	29
10 & 11 A.M. & 1 ..	32	10-12 P.M.	28
11 A.M.	38	5 & 6 A.M. & 7 ..	22
3 & 4 P.M.	36	5 & 6 ..	24
3 ..	33	4 & 5 ..	21
	35		20

MARCH, 1857.

Days.	Highest Tempera- ture.	Lowest Tempera- ture.
1	36	18
2	31	9
3	36	22
4	39	29
5	43	34
6	38	36
7	30	18
8	32	22
9	36	20
10	31	21
11	39	23
12	29	20
13	33	27
14	43	30
15	49	34
16	49	33
17	54	35
18	52	44
19	52	33
20	45	31
21	57	36
22	55	34
23	46	33
24	52	41
25	48	33
26	49	33
27	48	35
28	47	37
29	53	44
30	52	40
31	60	40

18

MARCH.

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4th MONTH.

APRIL, 1858.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.		N. YORK.		BALTI-MORE.		CHARLES-TON.		Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.		
	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
Third Qr.	6	8 59 mo	8	47 mo	8	37 mo	8	24 mo	1	12	3 58
New Moon	13	6 31 ev	6	19 ev	6	9 ev	5	56 ev	9	12	1 38
First Qr.	20	9 42 mo	9	30 mo	9	20 mo	9	7 mo	17	11	59 29
Full Moon	27	10 12 ev	10	0 ev	9	50 ev	9	37 ev	25	11	57 50

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
1	T	4 37 27	5 45	6 24	10 8	10 7	5 46	6 23	9 58	
2	F	5 0 31	5 42	6 25	11 8	10 47	5 44	6 23	11 2	
3	S	5 23 30	5 41	6 26	morn.	11 29	5 43	6 24	11 56	
4	S	5 46 23	5 39	6 27	0 6	ev.20	5 41	6 25	morn	
5	M	6 9 11	5 37	6 23	0 59	1 13	5 39	6 25	0 52	
6	T	6 31 52	5 35	6 29	1 47	2 10	5 38	6 26	1 39	
7	W	6 54 27	5 33	6 30	2 25	3 12	5 37	6 27	2 19	
8	T	7 16 55	5 31	6 31	2 59	4 12	5 35	6 23	2 53	
9	F	7 39 15	5 30	6 32	3 23	5 1	5 33	6 29	3 19	
10	S	8 1 23	5 23	6 33	3 50	5 56	5 31	6 30	3 47	
11	S	8 23 33	5 20	6 34	4 12	6 43	5 29	6 31	4 12	
12	M	8 45 30	5 25	6 35	4 35	7 25	5 28	6 32	4 36	
13	T	9 7 13	5 24	6 36	sets.	8 7	5 27	6 33	sets.	
14	W	9 23 57	5 22	6 37	7 58	8 53	5 25	6 34	7 54	
15	T	9 50 26	5 21	6 38	9 13	9 42	5 24	6 35	9 12	
16	F	10 11 46	5 20	6 39	10 36	10 33	5 23	6 36	10 29	
17	S	10 32 55	5 18	6 40	11 47	11 29	5 21	6 37	11 39	
18	S	10 53 54	5 16	6 41	morn.	morn.	5 20	6 38	morn	
19	M	11 14 42	5 15	6 42	0 49	0 34	5 19	6 39	0 41	
20	T	11 35 19	5 13	6 44	1 36	1 40	5 17	6 40	1 30	
21	W	11 55 44	5 11	6 45	2 13	2 46	5 15	6 41	2 8	
22	T	12 15 53	5 10	6 46	2 42	3 49	5 14	6 42	2 35	
23	F	12 35 59	5 9	6 47	3 7	4 46	5 13	6 43	3 5	
24	S	12 55 48	5 7	6 48	3 29	5 37	5 11	6 44	3 29	
25	S	13 15 24	5 6	6 49	3 43	6 31	5 10	6 45	3 49	
26	M	13 34 47	5 5	6 50	4 9	7 3	5 9	6 46	4 11	
27	T	13 53 57	5 3	6 51	rises.	7 49	5 7	6 47	rises.	
28	W	14 12 53	5 2	6 52	7 52	8 16	5 6	6 48	7 46	
29	T	14 31 35	5 1	6 53	8 54	9 0	5 4	6 49	8 42	
30	F	14 50 8	5 0	6 54	9 56	9 40	5 3	6 50	9 45	

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

APRIL, 1857.

APRIL, 1856.

Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1	49	19
2	32	23
3	40	31
4	56	41
5	60	41
6	54	24
7	50	30
8	45	33
9	53	37
10	55	39
11	57	42
12	50	37
13	51	36
14	45	37
15	43	31
16	46	33
17	46	31
18	57	39
19	45	35
20	46	30
21	43	35
22	49	37
23	57	41
24	57	42
25	60	40
26	61	41
27	59	44
28	60	39
29	56	39
30	57	38

Days.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Temperature.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Temperature.
1	8 P.M.	42°	5 & 6 A.M.	21°
2	10 A.M.-2	48	5 & 6 ..	26
3	1 & 8 ..	56	9 & 12 P.M.	20
4	1 & 2 ..	55	1 A.M.	41
5	12 M.-2	60	5 & 6 ..	15
6	1 & 2 ..	54	5 & 6 ..	16
7	1 & 2 ..	58	5 & 6 ..	34
8	1 & 2 ..	58	5 & 6 ..	20
9	10-12 M.	64	5 ..	33
10	3 & 4 P.M.	56	6 ..	24
11	12 M.	55	11 P.M.	41
12	2-3 P.M.	70	5 & 6 A.M.	40
13	3 & 4 ..	50	5 & 6 ..	16
14	5 ..	59	12 P.M.	33
15	11 A.M.	55	5 A.M.	35
16	11 A.M.-3 P.M.	54	12 P.M.	28
17	11 A.M.	54	12 ..	15
18	2 P.M.	55	5 A.M.	39
19	10-12 M.	66	5 ..	15
20	9 A.M.	49	5 ..	40
21	6-12 M.	42	6-10 P.M.	42
22	12 M.-1 P.M.	60	11 ..	24
23	11 A.M.	61	5-7 A.M.	39
24	3 & 4 P.M.	66	5 ..	11
25	1 & 5 ..	69	5 & 6 ..	38
26	1 & 2 ..	63	12 P.M.	23
27	12 M.	65	11 ..	46
28	1 P.M.	76	7 A.M.	20
29	12 M.-1 ..	70	7 A.M.	46
30	11 A.M.-1	63	5 ..	38
31	11 & 12 P.M.	43	11 & 12 P.M.	21

22

APRIL.

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APRIL.

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5th MONTH.

MAY, 1858.

31 DAYS

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		N. YORK.		BALTI. MORE.		CHARLES- TON.		Sun on Me- ridian, or noon: Pk.	
	P.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		P.	H. M. A.
Third Qr.	6	1 56 mo		1 44 mo	1 34 mo	1 21 mo		1 11 56 53			
New Moon	13	3 4 mo		2 52 mo	2 42 mo	2 29 mo		9 11 56 18			
First Qr.	19	5 26 ev		5 24 ev	5 14 ev	5 1 ev		17 11 56 7			
Full Moon	27	1 21 ev		1 9 ev	0 59 ev	0 46 ev		25 11 56 87			

Days of Month.		Days of Week.		Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Penn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
					SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
1	S	15	8 16		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
2	S	15	26 14		4 59	6 55	10 52	10 22	5 2	6 52	10 44	
3	M	15	43 53		4 57	6 57	11 41	11 6	5 1	6 58	11 84	
4	T	16	1 25		4 56	6 58	0 22	0v.47	4 59	6 55	0 16	
5	W	16	18 88		4 55	6 59	0 53	1 39	4 53	6 56	0 52	
6	T	16	35 38		4 54	7 0	1 26	2 34	4 57	6 56	1 22	
7	F	16	52 18		4 53	7 1	1 51	3 26	4 56	6 57	1 43	
8	S	17	8 86		4 52	7 2	2 13	4 21	4 55	6 58	2 12	
9	S	17	24 42		4 51	7 3	2 36	5 11	4 54	6 59	2 35	
10	M	17	40 30		4 50	7 4	2 59	6 4	4 53	7 0	3 0	
11	T	17	56 1		4 49	7 5	3 23	6 54	4 52	7 1	3 26	
12	W	18	11 18		4 48	7 6	sets.	7 42	4 51	7 2	sets.	
13	T	18	26 8		4 47	7 7	8 11	8 34	4 50	7 3	8 5	
14	F	18	40 43		4 45	7 8	9 23	9 82	4 49	7 4	9 21	
15	S	18	55 0		4 44	7 9	10 37	10 27	4 48	7 5	10 29	
16	S	19	8 53		4 43	7 10	11 31	11 24	4 47	7 6	11 25	
17	M	19	22 36		4 42	7 11	0v.47	0v.47	4 46	7 7	0v.47	
18	T	19	35 54		4 41	7 12	0 13	0 25	4 45	7 7	0 7	
19	W	19	48 52		4 40	7 13	0 45	1 24	4 44	7 8	0 41	
20	T	20	1 31		4 39	7 14	1 11	2 20	4 44	7 9	1 8	
21	F	20	13 43		4 38	7 15	1 34	3 15	4 43	7 10	1 33	
22	S	20	25 45		4 37	7 16	1 54	4 7	4 42	7 10	1 54	
23	S	20	37 20		4 36	7 17	2 16	4 56	4 42	7 11	2 17	
24	M	20	43 35		4 35	7 18	2 37	5 44	4 41	7 12	2 40	
25	T	20	59 26		4 34	7 19	3 0	6 29	4 40	7 13	3 4	
26	W	21	10 0		4 34	7 20	4 23	7 18	4 40	7 14	4 33	
27	T	21	20 9		4 33	7 21	rises.	7 51	4 39	7 14	rises.	
28	F	21	29 57		4 33	7 22	8 46	8 35	4 38	7 15	8 33	
29	S	21	39 29		4 32	7 23	9 33	9 22	4 38	7 16	9 30	
30	S	21	48 25		4 31	7 24	10 20	10 5	4 37	7 16	10 18	
31	M	21	57 7		4 31	7 25	10 57	10 45	4 37	7 17	10 51	

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

MAY, 1857.

MAY, 1856.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	High.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Lowest.	Change.	Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1 & 2 P.M.	50°	8-11 P.M.	39°	11°	1	50	41
3 & 4 ..	47	5 A.M.	39	8	2	54	43
9 A.M. & 4 ..	46	5 ..	40	6	3	67	53
4 & 5 ..	59	5 ..	43	16	4	67	53
2 ..	58	5 ..	38	20	5	70	54
2 ..	63	5 ..	39	24	6	68	50
10 A.M.	60	11 P.M.	43	17	7	67	50
1, 2 & 7-11 P.M.	43	5 & 6 A.M.	41	2	8	67	50
10 A.M. & 1 & 2 ..	47	5-7 ..	42	5	9	69	48
11 A.M.	50	5 ..	41	9	10	79	40
3 & 4 ..	72	4-7 ..	46	26	11	56	41
12 M.	81	5 & 6 ..	51	30	12	59	45
10 A.M.	86	11 P.M.	45	23	13	65	43
4 P.M.	63	4 A.M.	45	18	14	63	43
11 A.M.	72	5 ..	45	27	15	69	45
9 ..	73	5 ..	53	20	16	59	43
11 & 12 M.	74	5 ..	55	19	17	59	40
4 P.M.	73	5 ..	50	23	18	55	38
1 ..	71	4 ..	52	19	19	54	40
1 ..	81	5 ..	53	28	20	50	41
3 ..	81	5 ..	50	22	21	61	46
3 ..	76	5 ..	48	28	22	77	51
2 & 3 ..	84	5 ..	52	32	23	79	51
1 ..	91	4 ..	60	31	24	80	53
1 ..	69	12 P.M.	45	24	25	81	53
1-4 ..	64	4 & 5 A.M.	43	21	26	80	62
11 A.M.	73	4 ..	46	27	27	75	61
1 P.M.	77	4 & 5 ..	56	21	28	74	58
11 A.M.	73	11 P.M.	50	23	29	77	54
10 & 11 A.M. & 1 & 2 P.M.	60	5 A.M. & 11 ..	41	19	30	75	57
4 ..	63	4 & 5 A.M.	38	25	31	77	56

26

MAY.

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MAY.

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6th MONTH.

JUNE, 1858.

30 DAYS

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.		N. YORK.		BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Meridian, or nearmark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
Third Qr.	4	8 37 ev	8 25 ev	8 15 ev	8 2 ev	1	11	57	29
New Moon	11	10 2 mo	9 50 mo	9 40 mo	9 27 mo	9	11	58	53
First Qr.	15	8 30 mo	8 18 mo	8 8 mo	2 5 mo	17	12	0	82
Full Moon	26	4 29 mo	4 17 mo	4 7 mo	3 54 mo	25	12	2	15

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.										CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.									
Days of Month.		Days of Week.		Sun's decl. N.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. N. Y.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.	
				° ' ''		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.	
1	T	22	5	23	4	31	7	24	11	26	11	30	4	36	7	18	11	22	
2	W	22	13	18	4	30	7	25	11	53	ev.	16	4	36	7	19	11	50	
3	T	22	20	49	4	30	7	25	inorn.	1	2	4	35	7	19	inorn.			
4	F	22	27	57	4	29	7	26	0	15	1	51	4	35	7	20	0	13	
5	S	22	34	42	4	29	7	27	0	36	2	40	4	35	7	20	0	36	
6	S	22	41	8	4	28	7	27	0	59	3	36	4	34	7	21	1	0	
7	M	22	47	0	4	28	7	28	1	22	4	30	4	34	7	21	1	24	
8	T	22	52	33	4	28	7	28	1	47	5	30	4	34	7	22	1	51	
9	W	22	57	42	4	28	7	29	2	20	6	30	4	34	7	22	2	25	
10	T	23	2	26	4	28	7	29	sets.	7	28	4	34	7	23	sets.			
11	F	23	6	46	4	28	7	30	8	14	8	24	4	34	7	24	8	6	
12	S	23	10	42	4	28	7	30	9	17	9	26	4	34	7	25	9	10	
13	N	23	14	14	4	28	7	31	10	6	10	21	4	34	7	25	10	1	
14	M	23	17	20	4	28	7	31	10	43	11	10	4	34	7	26	10	38	
15	T	23	20	2	4	28	7	32	11	13	inorn.	0	4	33	7	27	11	10	
16	W	23	22	20	4	28	7	32	11	35	0	3	4	33	7	27	11	36	
17	T	23	24	12	4	28	7	33	11	58	0	53	4	33	7	28	11	53	
18	F	23	25	40	4	28	7	33	inorn.	1	42	4	33	7	28	inorn.			
19	S	23	26	43	4	29	7	34	0	19	2	32	4	33	7	28	0	20	
20	S	23	27	21	4	29	7	34	0	42	3	22	4	34	7	28	0	45	
21	M	23	27	34	4	29	7	34	1	4	4	15	4	34	7	28	1	8	
22	T	23	27	23	4	29	7	34	1	23	5	4	4	34	7	29	1	30	
23	W	23	26	47	4	29	7	35	2	2	5	57	4	34	7	29	2	8	
24	T	23	25	46	4	30	7	35	2	39	6	47	4	35	7	29	2	46	
25	F	23	24	20	4	30	7	35	rises.	7	34	4	35	7	29	rises.			
26	S	23	22	30	4	30	7	35	8	20	8	14	4	35	7	29	8	13	
27	S	23	20	15	4	30	7	35	8	58	9	3	4	35	7	29	8	52	
28	M	23	17	36	4	31	7	35	9	30	9	45	4	36	7	29	9	25	
29	T	23	14	32	4	31	7	35	9	57	10	23	4	36	7	29	9	53	
30	W	23	11	4	4	31	7	35	10	19	11	2	4	36	7	29	10	17	

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

JUNE, 1857.

JUNE, 1856.

Day.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1	77	61
2	80	65
3	79	60
4	75	55
5	68	47
6	70	54
7	65	53
8	64	53
9	63	51
10	59	51
11	71	58
12	75	55
13	84	64
14	80	69
15	76	63
16	76	54
17	66	52
18	64	53
19	64	55
20	76	61
21	83	60
22	80	55
23	74	54
24	83	58
25	85	63
26	87	67
27	84	64
28	82	60
29	74	53
30	76	55

Day.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Lowest Temperature.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.
1	3 P.M.	48°	4 A.M.
2	3 ..	54	4 & 5 ..
3	2 ..	64	4 ..
4	1 & 2 ..	62	4 ..
5	9 A.M.	62	11 & 12 P.M.
6	12 M.	64	4 A.M.
7	2 & 3 P.M.	61	4 ..
8	1 ..	61	10 P.M.
9	3 ..	64	4 A.M.
10	12 M.	64	4 ..
11	1 ..	66	4 ..
12	12 M.	60	4 & 5 A.M. & 10-12 P.M.
13	4 P.M.	60	1-5 A.M.
14	2 ..	69	4 ..
15	1 ..	57	12 P.M.
16	2 & 3 ..	53	4 A.M.
17	2 ..	54	4 ..
18	6 ..	60	4 A.M., 1 & 10-12 P.M.
19	12 M. & 2-4 ..	40	4 & 5 A.M.
20	2-4 ..	69	4 ..
21	3 & 4 ..	80	4 ..
22	3 & 4 ..	72	4 & 5 ..
23	7 A.M. & 2 & 3 ..	61	12 P.M.
24	12 M.	61	4 A.M.
25	10 A.M.	62	4 & 5 ..
26	12 M.	66	4 ..
27	9 A.M. & 3 ..	66	11 P.M.
28	1-7 ..	61	4 & 5 A.M.
29	2 & 3 ..	72	4 ..
30	9 A.M.	76	4 ..

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JUNE.

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JUNE.**31**

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7th MONTH.

JULY, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.			N. YORK.			BALTIMORE.			CHARLESTON.			SUN ON Meridian, or noonmark.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Third Qr.	4	2	0 mo	4	1	48 mo	1	48 mo	1	48 mo	1	25 mo	1	12	3 28
New Moon	10	4	41 ev	4	29 ev	4	19 ev	4	6 ev	9	12	4 51	9	12	4 51
First Qr.	17	8	55 ev	8	48 ev	8	38 ev	8	20 ev	17	12	5 48	17	12	5 48
Full Moon	25	7	19 ev	7	7 ev	6	57 ev	6	44 ev	25	12	6 12	25	12	6 12

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	T	23 7 11	4 31	7 35	10 42	11 42	4 37	7 29	10 41	
2	F	23 2 54	4 32	7 35	11 1	ev. 25	4 37	7 29	11 1	
3	S	22 53 13	4 32	7 35	11 23	1 8	4 38	7 29	11 24	
4	S	22 53 8	4 33	7 34	11 47	1 59	4 38	7 28	11 50	
5	M	22 47 38	4 33	7 34	morn.	2 57	4 39	7 28	morn.	
6	T	22 41 45	4 34	7 34	0 15	3 57	4 40	7 28	0 20	
7	W	22 35 29	4 34	7 34	0 51	5 5	4 40	7 28	0 56	
8	T	22 23 43	4 35	7 33	1 39	6 16	4 41	7 27	1 46	
9	F	22 21 45	4 36	7 33	2 39	7 21	4 42	7 27	2 47	
10	S	22 14 13	4 37	7 33	sets.	8 16	4 42	7 27	sets.	
11	S	22 6 23	4 33	7 32	8 37	9 15	4 43	7 26	8 31	
12	M	21 53 15	4 39	7 32	9 9	10 8	4 44	7 26	9 6	
13	T	21 49 40	4 39	7 31	9 33	10 46	4 45	7 25	9 36	
14	W	21 40 42	4 40	7 31	10 0	11 29	4 45	7 25	9 59	
15	T	21 31 22	4 41	7 30	10 22	inorn.	4 46	7 24	10 23	
16	F	21 21 4	4 42	7 29	10 44	0 14	4 47	7 24	10 46	
17	S	21 11 36	4 43	7 29	11 5	0 59	4 48	7 23	11 9	
18	S	21 1 11	4 43	7 28	11 31	1 47	4 49	7 23	11 36	
19	M	20 50 25	4 44	7 27	morn.	2 39	4 50	7 23	inorn.	
20	T	20 39 18	4 45	7 27	0 2	3 37	4 50	7 22	0 8	
21	W	20 27 49	4 46	7 26	0 37	4 31	4 51	7 21	0 44	
22	T	20 16 1	4 47	7 25	1 20	5 30	4 52	7 20	1 27	
23	F	20 8 51	4 48	7 24	2 11	6 25	4 53	7 19	2 19	
24	S	19 51 22	4 49	7 23	3 8	7 14	4 53	7 18	3 15	
25	S	19 33 34	4 49	7 23	rises.	7 56	4 54	7 17	rises.	
26	M	19 25 25	4 50	7 23	8 0	8 39	4 55	7 16	7 56	
27	T	19 11 57	4 51	7 21	8 24	9 21	4 56	7 15	8 21	
28	W	18 58 10	4 52	7 20	8 46	9 56	4 56	7 14	8 44	
29	T	18 44 5	4 53	7 19	9 7	10 32	4 57	7 14	9 7	
30	F	18 29 41	4 54	7 18	9 23	11 9	4 58	7 14	9 29	
31	S	18 14 58	4 55	7 17	9 51	11 50	4 59	7 13	9 54	

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

JULY, 1857.

JULY, 1858.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
3 P.M.	6 1-2 A.M.	1	60	54
9 & 10 A.M.	4 ..	2	59	59
12 M.	4 ..	3	57	54
12 ..	11 P.M.	4	70	60
9 A.M.-4 P.M.	4 & 5 A.M.	5	77	61
11 A.M.-2 ..	4 & 5 ..	6	76	63
9 & 11 A.M.	4 ..	7	82	64
1 P.M.	4 ..	8	83	63
2 ..	5 ..	9	82	66
3 ..	5 ..	10	83	67
11 A.M.-2 ..	4 ..	11	84	74
2-4 ..	4 ..	12	89	74
1 ..	12 P.M.	13	88	70
11 A.M.-3 ..	5 A.M.	14	85	70
1 ..	4 ..	15	84	69
1-3 ..	4 ..	16	83	65
3 ..	4 ..	17	82	67
8 A.M.-2 ..	4 ..	18	84	70
3 ..	11 P.M.	19	85	71
3 ..	4 & 5 A.M.	20	87	72
1 & 3 ..	4 ..	21	86	67
2 & 3 ..	5 ..	22	84	70
2 ..	4 & 5 ..	23	84	60
3 ..	4 & 5 ..	24	83	70
1-4 ..	4 & 5 ..	25	83	73
3 ..	4 & 5 ..	26	83	74
1 ..	4 & 5 ..	27	88	75
3 ..	4 & 5 ..	28	89	67
1 ..	10 & 11 P.M.	29	83	56
3 ..	5 A.M.	30	87	67
12 M. & 1 ..	5 1-3 ..	31	73	68

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JULY.

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8th MONTH.

AUGUST 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		N. YORK.		BALTI-MORE.		CHARLES-TON.		Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.			
	D.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		D.	H. M.		
Third Qr.	2	9 37 mo		9 25 mo		9 15 mo		9 2 mo		1	12 6		1
New Moon	9	0 10 mo		11 58 ev		11 48 ev		11 35 ev		9	12 5		14
First Qr.	16	6 58 mo		6 46 mo		6 36 mo		6 28 mo		17	12 3		50
Full Moon	24	9 28 mo		9 16 mo		9 6 mo		8 58 mo		25	12 1		58
Third Qr.	31	8 38 ev		8 21 ev		8 11 ev		2 58 ev					

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	S	17 59 58	4 56	7 16	10 16	ev. 36	5 0	7 12	10 20	
2	M	17 44 40	4 57	7 15	10 48	1 29	5 1	7 11	10 54	
3	T	17 29 4	4 58	7 14	11 29	2 32	5 2	7 10	11 35	
4	W	17 13 11	4 59	7 13	morn.	3 43	5 3	7 9	morn.	
5	T	16 57 9	5 0	7 12	0 22	4 57	5 3	7 8	0 30	
6	F	16 40 35	5 1	7 11	1 27	6 10	5 4	7 7	1 35	
7	S	16 23 58	5 2	7 10	2 42	7 18	5 5	7 6	2 49	
8	S	16 6 58	5 3	7 9	sets.	8 5	5 6	7 4	sets.	
9	M	15 49 40	5 4	7 8	7 37	8 54	5 7	7 3	7 34	
10	T	15 32 11	5 5	7 6	8 0	9 36	5 8	7 1	7 50	
11	W	15 14 27	5 6	7 5	8 23	10 19	5 9	7 0	8 24	
12	T	14 56 28	5 7	7 3	8 45	11 53	5 10	6 59	8 46	
13	F	14 38 15	5 8	7 2	9 8	11 35	5 11	6 58	9 11	
14	S	14 19 43	5 9	7 0	9 34	morn.	5 12	6 57	9 38	
15	S	14 1 7	5 10	6 59	10 1	0 20	5 13	6 55	10 6	
16	M	13 42 13	5 11	6 58	10 36	1 8	5 14	6 54	10 42	
17	T	13 23 6	5 12	6 57	11 16	2 1	5 15	6 53	11 24	
18	W	13 8 47	5 13	6 55	morn.	3 2	5 16	6 52	morn.	
19	T	12 44 15	5 14	6 54	0 3	4 3	5 17	6 50	0 11	
20	F	12 24 31	5 15	6 53	1 0	5 2	5 18	6 49	1 7	
21	S	12 4 36	5 16	6 51	2 0	6 0	5 19	6 48	2 6	
22	S	11 44 29	5 17	6 50	3 5	6 50	5 20	6 46	3 10	
23	M	11 24 11	5 18	6 49	rises.	7 38	5 21	6 45	rises.	
24	T	11 8 42	5 19	6 47	6 51	8 9	5 21	6 43	6 49	
25	W	10 48 2	5 20	6 45	7 18	8 48	5 22	6 42	7 12	
26	T	10 22 13	5 21	6 43	7 34	9 26	5 23	6 41	7 35	
27	F	10 1 13	5 23	6 41	7 56	10 3	5 24	6 39	7 58	
28	S	9 40 4	5 23	6 40	8 31	10 40	5 25	6 38	9 24	
29	S	9 18 45	5 24	6 38	8 49	11 22	5 26	6 36	8 54	
30	M	8 57 17	5 25	6 36	9 23	ev. 14	5 27	6 34	9 24	
31	T	8 35 41	5 26	6 34	10 13	1 14	5 28	6 33	10 31	

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

AUGUST, 1857.

AUGUST, 1856.

Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1	79	64
2	79	67
3	84	66
4	86	64
5	87	66
6	86	64
7	78	64
8	74	67
9	81	71
10	85	64
11	74	68
12	83	68
13	83	74
14	94	78
15	86	66
16	86	67
17	83	63
18	74	61
19	75	60
20	76	61
21	73	60
22	74	57
23	76	54
24	73	60
25	77	64
26	76	64
27	75	66
28	84	66
29	73	68
30	78	64
31	78	

Days.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Lowest.	Change.
1	2 & 3 P.M.	71°	18°
2	1 ..	4 A.M.	17
3	11 A.M.	10 & 11 P.M.	15
4	2 P.M.	4 & 5 A.M.	10
5	6 A.M.	11 P.M.	8
6	1, 3 & 4 P.M.	5 A.M.	8
7	3 ..	1-5 ..	21
8	1 ..	9 P.M.	18
9	1 3 ..	2-5 A.M.	18
10	1 2 3 ..	4 & 5 ..	21
11	1 2 3 ..	5 ..	22
12	1 ..	10 P.M.	19
13	1 ..	5 A.M.	19
14	2 & 3 ..	4 P.M.	19
15	2 ..	5 A.M.	23
16	1 ..	5 ..	22
17	1, 3 & 4 ..	4 & 5 ..	18
18	9 & 10 A.M. & 2 ..	3 & 4 ..	13
19	11 A.M.	1-4 ..	13
20	11 A.M. & 2 P.M.	1-5 ..	14
21	11 A.M., 1 & 2 ..	6 ..	11
22	1, 2 & 4 ..	5 ..	19
23	1, 2 & 4 ..	5 ..	23
24	9 & 11 A.M. & 12 M.	4 & 5 ..	16
25	12 M.-3 ..	10 P.M.	20
26	11 & 12 M.	4 & 5 A.M.	21
27	12 ..	5 ..	22
28	11 & 12 M.	4 & 5 ..	18
29	12 ..	1-5 A.M. & 10 P.M.	12
30	12 M.-3 ..	6 A.M.	18
31	12 M.-3 ..	4 & 5 ..	23

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AUGUST.**39**

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9th MONTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.		N. YORK.		BALTI-MORE.		CHARLES-TON.		Sun on Me-ridian, or noonmark.	
	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.
New Moon	7	9 31 mo	9	19 mo	9	9 mo	8	56 mo	1	11 59 49
First Qr.	15	0 32 mo	0	20 mo	0	10 mo	11	57 mo	9	11 57 12
Full Moon	22	10 87 ev	10	25 ev	10	15 ev	10	2 ev	17	11 54 24
Third Qr.	29	9 8 ev	8	56 ev	8	46 ev	8	38 ev	25	11 51 36

Days of Month. Days of Week.		Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	8 13 56	5 27	6 33	11 14	2 24	5 29	6 31	11 22	
2	T	7 52 3	5 28	6 32	morn.	3 41	5 30	6 30	morn.	
3	F	7 30 3	5 29	6 30	0 24	4 54	5 31	6 28	0 31	
4	S	7 7 54	5 30	6 29	1 40	6 1	5 32	6 27	1 46	
5	S	6 45 39	5 31	6 27	2 59	6 57	5 33	6 25	3 8	
6	M	6 23 17	5 32	6 26	4 15	7 42	5 34	6 24	4 18	
7	T	6 0 49	5 33	6 24	sets.	8 23	5 35	6 23	sets.	
8	W	5 33 15	5 34	6 23	6 43	9 5	5 35	6 21	6 49	
9	T	5 15 35	5 35	6 21	7 10	9 44	5 36	6 20	7 12	
10	F	4 52 50	5 36	6 19	7 33	10 21	5 37	6 18	7 36	
11	S	4 29 59	5 36	6 18	8 1	11 1	5 38	6 17	8 6	
12	S	4 7 34	5 37	6 16	8 33	11 46	5 39	6 15	8 39	
13	M	3 44 5	5 38	6 14	9 11	morn.	5 40	6 13	9 18	
14	T	3 21 9	5 39	6 12	9 56	0 36	5 40	6 12	10 4	
15	W	2 57 56	5 40	6 10	10 43	1 31	5 41	6 10	10 56	
16	T	2 34 46	5 41	6 8	11 47	2 32	5 42	6 9	11 54	
17	F	2 11 38	5 42	6 7	morn.	3 33	5 43	6 7	morn.	
18	S	1 48 18	5 43	6 5	0 50	4 30	5 44	6 5	11 56	
19	S	1 25 1	5 44	6 4	1 55	5 27	5 44	6 4	1 59	
20	M	1 1 41	5 45	6 2	3 1	6 16	5 45	6 2	3 4	
21	T	0 38 50	5 46	6 1	4 5	6 59	5 46	6 1	4 7	
22	W	0 14 53	5 47	5 59	rises.	7 40	5 47	5 59	rises.	
23	T	8. 8 26	5 48	5 57	6 0	8 13	5 48	5 57	6 2	
24	F	0 31 50	5 49	5 55	6 24	8 55	5 49	5 55	6 21	
25	S	0 55 14	5 50	5 53	6 52	9 36	5 50	5 53	6 57	
26	S	1 13 39	5 51	5 52	7 27	10 20	5 51	5 52	7 33	
27	M	1 42 4	5 52	5 50	8 12	11 8	5 52	5 51	8 19	
28	T	2 5 27	5 53	5 49	9 7	ev. 6	5 53	5 49	9 15	
29	W	2 23 50	5 54	5 47	10 15	1 12	5 54	5 47	10 22	
30	T	2 52 12	5 55	5 45	11 24	2 23	5 55	5 45	11 30	

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

SEPTEMBER, 1856.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.		Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.		Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
2 P.M.	71°	10 P.M.	57°	1	80	64
2-4 ..	71	6 A.M.	52 19	2	79	63
3 ..	77	5 ..	53 24	3	78	63
2 ..	80	5 ..	55 25	4	78	68
2 & 3 ..	81	5 ..	55 25	5	84	59
1 ..	80	5 ..	59 21	6	79	53
12 M.	84	4-6 ..	65 18	7	64	50
3 P.M.	76	8 ..	65 11	8	73	54
2 & 3 ..	82	4-6 ..	60 24	9	74	60
1 & 2 ..	88	5 ..	60 20	10	75	63
1 ..	76	4-6 ..	60 16	11	83	67
4 ..	79	5 ..	58 21	12	84	64
3 ..	75	5 ..	58 17	13	71	63
1 ..	76	4 & 5 ..	58 20	14	77	61
2 & 3 ..	74	11 P.M.	57 17	15	73	61
1 & 3 ..	79	5 A.M.	52 27	16	74	64
1 & 3 ..	85	6 ..	64 21	17	76	59
2 ..	78	10 P.M.	62 16	18	76	56
3 & 4 ..	74	4 & 6-9 A.M.	60 16	19	58	46
11 A.M.	66	6 & 7 ..	58 16	20	63	53
12 M.	68	11 & 12 P.M.	53 13	21	65	54
2 P.M.	65	5 & 6 A.M.	50 18	22	65	51
1 ..	71	5 ..	47 19	23	64	56
2 ..	73	5 & 6 ..	44 21	24	68	63
2 & 3 ..	70	4-6 ..	50 21	25	70	60
16 A.M. & 1 & 3 ..	71	5 & 6 ..	52 19	26	77	58
12 M. & 2 & 3 ..	73	6 ..	54 19	27	73	60
1 ..	70	11 P.M.	57 15	28	73	54
1 ..	70	11 P.M.	57 15	29	58	41
1 ..	70	11 P.M.	57 15	30	57	45

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SEPTEMBER.**43**

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10th MONTH.

OCTOBER, 1858.

31 DAYS

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.
New Moon	6 9 24 ev	9 12 ev	9 2 ev	8 49 ev	1 11 49 37
First Qr.	14 7 58 ev	7 46 ev	7 86 ev	7 23 ev	9 11 47 17
Full Moon	22 10 85 mo	10 23 mo	10 18 mo	10 0 mo	17 11 45 24
Third Qr.	29 3 50 mo	8 38 mo	8 23 mo	3 15 mo	25 11 44 2

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	W.
1	F	8 15 32	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
2	S	8 38 50	5 56	5 43	0 44	8 34	5 56	5 44	0 49	0 49
3	M	4 2 6	5 57	5 42	morn.	4 40	5 57	5 42	morn.	morn.
4	M	4 25 19	5 58	5 41	1 59	5 39	5 58	5 41	2 2	2 2
5	T	4 48 23	5 59	5 39	3 11	6 3	5 59	5 39	3 18	3 18
6	W	5 11 35	6 0	5 37	4 21	7 14	6 0	5 38	4 22	4 22
7	T	5 11 35	6 1	5 36	sets.	7 51	6 1	5 37	sets.	sets.
8	F	5 34 37	6 2	5 34	5 35	8 31	6 2	5 25	5 33	5 33
9	T	5 57 35	6 3	5 33	6 0	9 12	6 3	5 24	6 4	6 4
10	S	6 20 23	6 4	5 31	6 30	9 53	6 4	5 22	6 36	6 36
11	M	6 43 16	6 5	5 29	7 7	10 35	6 5	5 21	7 13	7 13
12	T	7 5 59	6 6	5 28	7 49	11 18	6 6	5 20	7 56	7 56
13	T	7 28 36	6 7	5 26	8 38	morn.	6 7	5 29	8 46	8 46
14	W	7 51 6	6 8	5 25	9 35	0 9	6 8	5 27	9 42	9 42
15	T	8 18 30	6 9	5 23	10 35	1 2	6 9	5 25	10 41	10 41
16	F	8 35 47	6 10	5 22	11 39	1 5	6 10	5 24	11 44	11 44
17	S	8 57 57	6 11	5 20	morn.	2 55	6 11	5 22	morn.	morn.
18	S	9 19 53	6 12	5 19	0 44	3 50	6 12	5 20	0 48	0 48
19	M	9 41 52	6 13	5 17	1 38	4 42	6 13	5 19	1 41	1 41
20	T	10 3 37	6 14	5 16	2 35	5 33	6 14	5 17	2 55	2 55
21	W	10 25 13	6 15	5 15	3 39	6 19	6 15	5 16	3 59	3 59
22	T	10 46 40	6 16	5 13	4 52	7 3	6 16	5 15	4 56	4 56
23	F	11 7 57	6 18	5 12	5 26	8 26	6 17	5 14	5 31	5 31
24	S	11 29 4	6 19	5 10	6 7	9 19	6 18	5 13	6 14	6 14
25	S	11 50 1	6 20	5 8	6 7	10 11	6 19	5 12	7 9	7 9
26	M	12 10 47	6 21	5 7	7 2	11 4	6 20	5 10	8 18	8 18
27	T	12 31 22	6 22	5 5	8 6	11 4	6 21	5 9	9 26	9 26
28	W	12 51 46	6 24	5 4	9 20	ev. 5	6 22	5 7	10 39	10 39
29	T	13 1 53	6 25	5 3	10 34	1 10	6 23	5 5	11 53	11 53
30	F	13 31 57	6 26	5 2	11 49	2 14	6 24	5 4	morn	morn
31	S	13 51 48	6 27	5 0	morn.	3 15	6 25	5 3	1 4	1 4

OCTOBER, 1856.

OCTOBER, 1857.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Month.	Days.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.		Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.		Lowest.	Change.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
		1 P.M.	62°	12 P.M.	53°				
1	1	3 ..	64	4-7 A.M.	40	24	19	63	56
2	2	1 & 3 ..	68	5 ..	49	19	19	65	55
3	3	11 A.M.-3 ..	61	5 & 6 ..	45	19	4	62	51
4	4	1 ..	72	4-6 ..	50	22	5	64	50
5	5	12 M.	66	5 ..	58	18	6	66	49
6	6	2 P.M.	66	11 P.M.	51	15	7	68	48
7	7	3 ..	70	5 & 6 A.M.	47	19	8	70	51
8	8	2 & 3 ..	72	5 & 6 ..	49	21	9	72	48
9	9	2 & 3 ..	76	5 & 6 ..	50	22	10	60	49
10	10	2 & 3 ..	70	5 & 6 ..	54	16	11	61	51
11	11	1 ..	70	5 & 6 ..	54	16	12	68	56
12	12	3 ..	70	5 & 6 ..	54	16	13	72	59
13	13	1 & 3 ..	66	5 & 6 ..	59	7	14	67	60
14	14	2 & 3 ..	66	11 & 12 P.M.	54	16	15	64	56
15	15	2 & 3 ..	66	5 & 6 ..	54	16	16	64	46
16	16	2 & 3 ..	54	5 & 6 A.M.	34	20	17	59	46
17	17	10 & 11 A.M.	58	1-6 ..	42	16	18	62	46
18	18	11 A.M., 1-3 P.M.	58	6 & 7 ..	45	10	19	64	40
19	19	2 ..	62	5 & 6 ..	46	16	20	47	39
20	20	2 & 3 ..	66	5 & 6 ..	45	20	21	46	40
21	21	2 & 3 ..	71	5 & 6 ..	44	22	22	46	40
22	22	2 & 3 ..	71	5 & 6 ..	46	23	23	49	44
23	23	10 A.M. & 12 M.	64	12 P.M.	38	26	24	60	52
24	24	3 P.M.	45	6 A.M.	32	13	25	58	50
25	25	3 ..	50	5-7 ..	32	18	26	60	51
26	26	3 ..	58	1-7 ..	43	15	27	59	50
27	27	11 ..	57	6 ..	43	14	28	49	48
28	28	12 M.-3 ..	54	12 P.M.	43	11	29	52	40
29	29	3 ..	54	6 & 7 A.M.	40	14	30	53	41
30	30	3 ..	64	6 & 7 ..	40	24	31	55	43
31	31	12 M.	45	11 P.M.	35	10		53	47

OCTOBER.



OCTOBER.**47****16.** _____**17.** _____**18.** _____**19.** _____**20.** _____**21.** _____**22.** _____**23.** _____**24.** _____**25.** _____**26.** _____**27.** _____**28.** _____**29.** _____**30.** _____**31.** _____

11th MONTH.

NOVEMBER, 1858.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.
New Moon	5 0 5 ev	11 58 mo	11 43 mo	11 30 mo	1 11 43 42
First Qr.	13 8 53 ev	8 46 ev	8 36 ev	8 23 ev	9 11 43 59
Full Moon	20 9 41 ev	9 29 ev	9 19 ev	9 6 ev	17 11 45 10
Third Qr.	27 0 51 ev	0 89 ev	0 29 ev	0 16 ev	25 11 47 13

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	M	14 30 37	6 29	4 59	2 11	5 7	6 27	5 1	2 11	
2	T	14 49 43	6 30	4 58	3 18	5 55	6 28	5 0	3 17	
3	W	15 8 34	6 31	4 57	4 24	6 41	6 29	4 59	4 23	
4	T	15 27 11	6 32	4 56	5 30	7 23	6 30	4 58	5 27	
5	F	15 45 32	6 33	4 55	sets.	8 2	6 31	4 57	sets.	
6	S	16 8 33	6 35	4 53	5 4	8 45	6 32	4 56	5 10	
7	S	16 21 27	6 36	4 52	5 43	9 25	6 33	4 55	5 50	
8	M	16 39 0	6 38	4 50	6 31	10 13	6 35	4 54	6 33	
9	T	16 56 16	6 39	4 49	7 26	10 56	6 36	4 53	7 33	
10	W	17 13 15	6 40	4 48	8 25	11 43	6 37	4 52	8 31	
11	T	17 29 55	6 41	4 47	9 27	inorn.	6 39	4 51	9 32	
12	F	17 46 17	6 43	4 46	10 30	0 32	6 40	4 50	10 34	
13	S	18 2 21	6 44	4 45	11 33	1 22	6 41	4 49	11 36	
14	S	18 13 6	6 45	4 44	morn.	2 11	6 42	4 48	morn.	
15	M	18 33 32	6 47	4 43	0 36	3 4	6 43	4 47	0 38	
16	T	18 54 38	6 48	4 42	1 39	3 52	6 44	4 46	1 40	
17	W	19 3 23	6 49	4 41	2 46	4 45	6 45	4 46	2 46	
18	T	19 17 43	6 40	4 40	3 54	5 36	6 46	4 45	3 52	
19	F	19 31 53	6 51	4 40	5 8	6 23	6 47	4 44	5 4	
20	S	19 45 36	6 52	4 39	rises.	7 20	6 48	4 44	rises.	
21	S	19 53 57	6 54	4 38	4 43	8 10	6 49	4 43	4 55	
22	M	20 11 57	6 55	4 38	5 51	9 7	6 50	4 42	5 53	
23	T	20 24 35	6 56	4 37	7 3	10 5	6 51	4 42	7 10	
24	W	20 36 50	6 57	4 36	8 21	10 59	6 52	4 41	8 27	
25	T	20 43 42	6 58	4 36	9 39	11 57	6 53	4 41	9 43	
26	F	21 0 10	6 59	4 35	10 52	ev. 53	6 54	4 41	10 55	
27	S	21 11 15	7 0	4 34	morn.	1 43	6 55	4 41	morn.	
28	S	21 21 56	7 1	4 34	0 3	2 43	6 56	4 40	0 4	
29	M	21 32 13	7 2	4 33	1 9	3 36	6 57	4 40	1 9	
30	T	21 42 6	7 4	4 33	2 17	4 23	6 58	4 40	2 15	

NOVEMBER, 1856.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.		Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.		Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
2 & 3 P.M.	51°	6 & 7 A.M.	32°	1	51	45
1-4 ..	52	6 ..	44	2	50	43
11 ..	51	6-7 ..	46	3	55	44
11 A.M. & 12 M.	53	12 P.M.	52	4	54	47
2 P.M.	48	12 ..	30	5	63	53
2 ..	41	6 A.M.	27	6	64	53
3 ..	53	6 & 7 ..	34	7	64	54
11 A.M.-2 ..	52	12 P.M.	42	8	63	53
1 ..	44	12 ..	33	9	67	50
1-3 ..	40	5-7 A.M.	30	10	52	37
2 & 3 ..	50	6 & 7 ..	26	11	53	41
1 ..	49	6-7 ..	30	12	55	40
11 A.M. & 12 M.	50	6 ..	34	13	57	39
12 ..	50	1, 6 & 7 ..	39	14	44	36
2 & 3 P.M.	51	9-12 P.M.	32	15	41	37
1 ..	42	4-6 A.M.	30	16	46	37
1 & 2 ..	43	11 & 12 P.M.	32	17	49	36
1 & 2 ..	44	2-4 A.M.	31	18	50	40
2 ..	44	6 & 7 ..	31	19	49	37
1 ..	48	6 & 7 ..	28	20	49	30
10 A.M.	50	4-7 ..	28	21	35	23
1 P.M.	48	10-12 P.M.	42	22	33	38
2 & 3 ..	48	5-7 A.M.	39	23	44	45
1 & 2 ..	48	5-7 ..	44	24	57	33
1 ..	46	5-7 ..	40	25	38	30
12 M. & 2 ..	45	12 P.M.	40	26	30	26
2 ..	45	12 ..	34	27	36	36
1 ..	45	5-7 A.M.	32	28	45	48
1-3 ..	40	8, 10 & 12 P.M.	30	29	51	39
		1-8 A.M.	30	30	48	47
			10		53	

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NOVEMBER.**51**

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12th MONTH.

DECEMBER, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.		N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Meridian, or nooning.		
	P.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	P.	H. M.	P.
New Moon	5	5 26 mo	5 14 mo	5 4 mo	4 51 mo	1	11 49 17	
First Qr.	13	10 44 mo	10 32 mo	10 22 mo	10 9 mo	9	11 52 83	
Full Moon	20	8 23 mo	8 11 mo	8 1 mo	7 48 mo	17	11 56 26	
Third Qr.	27	0 55 mo	0 43 mo	0 33 mo	0 20 mo	25	12 0 25	

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
		" "	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	W	21 51 33	7 5	4 34	3 22	5 21	6 59	4 40	3 19	
2	T	22 0 36	7 6	4 34	4 27	6 8	7 0	4 39	4 22	
3	F	22 9 12	7 7	4 34	5 32	6 56	7 1	4 39	5 27	
4	S	22 17 24	7 8	4 33	sets.	7 40	7 2	4 39	sets.	
5	S	22 25 9	7 9	4 33	4 26	8 23	7 3	4 35	4 38	
6	M	22 32 27	7 10	4 33	5 13	9 10	7 4	4 33	5 26	
7	T	22 39 19	7 11	4 33	6 17	9 55	7 5	4 33	6 23	
8	W	22 45 45	7 12	4 33	7 16	10 35	7 6	4 33	7 22	
9	T	22 51 44	7 13	4 33	8 19	11 15	7 7	4 33	8 24	
10	F	22 57 15	7 14	4 33	9 22	11 53	7 8	4 33	9 25	
11	S	23 2 19	7 15	4 33	10 23	morn.	7 9	4 33	10 25	
12	S	23 6 56	7 15	4 33	11 26	0 40	7 10	4 39	11 27	
13	M	23 11 5	7 16	4 33	morn.	1 26	7 10	4 39	morn.	
14	T	23 14 46	7 17	4 34	0 23	2 13	7 11	4 39	0 23	
15	W	23 18 0	7 17	4 34	1 31	3 5	7 11	4 39	1 32	
16	T	23 20 45	7 18	4 34	2 41	3 53	7 12	4 39	2 41	
17	F	23 23 3	7 18	4 34	3 57	4 57	7 12	4 40	3 58	
18	S	23 24 53	7 19	4 35	5 24	6 0	7 13	4 40	5 18	
19	S	23 26 14	7 19	4 35	rises.	7 2	7 13	4 40	rises.	
20	M	23 27 7	7 20	4 36	4 37	8 0	7 14	4 41	4 44	
21	T	23 27 32	7 20	4 36	5 52	9 0	7 14	4 41	5 58	
22	W	23 27 29	7 21	4 37	7 16	9 56	7 15	4 42	7 21	
23	T	23 26 57	7 21	4 37	8 36	10 45	7 15	4 42	8 39	
24	F	23 25 57	7 22	4 38	9 51	11 35	7 16	4 43	9 58	
25	S	23 24 29	7 22	4 38	11 1	ev. 24	7 16	4 43	11 1	
26	S	23 22 32	7 23	4 39	morn.	1 13	7 17	4 44	morn.	
27	M	23 20 7	7 23	4 39	0 9	2 2	7 17	4 45	0 8	
28	T	23 17 14	7 24	4 40	1 15	3 55	7 18	4 45	1 12	
29	W	23 13 53	7 24	4 40	2 18	3 49	7 19	4 46	2 13	
30	T	23 10 4	7 25	4 41	3 25	4 45	7 19	4 47	3 20	
31	F	23 5 48	7 25	4 42	4 29	5 40	7 19	4 48	4 28	

DECEMBER, 1855.

DECEMBER, 1856.

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

Day of Month.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Temp. High.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Temp. Low.	Change.	Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1	2 & 3 P.M.	45°	6 & 7 A.M.	28°	16°	1	41	31
2	1	46	7	33	13	2	46	36
3	11 A.M.-2	44	12 P.M.	33	11	3	43	38
4	12 M.-3	42	6 & 7 A.M.	30	12	4	39	29
5	12 M.-3	44	6 & 7	32	12	5	38	29
6	2 & 3	46	4	30	16	6	36	26
7	2 & 3	46	12 P.M.	31	15	7	35	25
8	1-3	40	7 A.M.	26	14	8	38	29
9	5	54	1 & 2	34	20	9	43	30
10	1 & 2 A.M.	41	11 & 12 P.M.	29	12	10	53	32
11	12 M.-1 P.M.	30	12	23	5	11	53	31
12	2	31	7 A.M.	23	8	12	60	30
13	11 A.M.	33	5	25	8	13	47	38
14	2 & 12 P.M.	31	6 & 7	22	9	14	56	32
15	2	41	1 & 2	32	9	15	45	25
16	4	52	1-3	36	14	16	39	23
17	2	47	12 P.M.	37	10	17	28	10
18	11 A.M.	38	12	20	9	18	14	6
19	12 M.-3 P.M.	32	4 A.M.	25	7	19	14	14
20	4	32	7	22	10	20	48	33
21	2	40	5	22	18	21	30	27
22	9-11	50	4 & 5	35	15	22	38	29
23	1-4 A.M. & 12 M.-3	48	12 P.M.	42	6	23	36	20
24	5 & 6 A.M.	44	10-12	31	13	24	37	22
25	11 A.M., 6 & 7 P.M.	36	1, 2, 6 & 7 A.M.	31	5	25	34	19
26	1-6 A.M.	34	12 P.M.	17	17	26	38	21
27	12 M., 1, 3 & 4 P.M.	22	6 & 7 A.M.	12	10	27	35	23
28	12 N.-2	30	1-4	20	10	28	39	22
29	12	28	6-8 A.M. & 5-7 P.M.	16	9	29	44	25
30	1 & 2	25	12	18	10	30	30	20
31	1 & 3	25	5-8 A.M.	16	10	31	34	25

9th MONTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Meridian, or noonmark.
New Moon	7 9 31 mo	9 19 mo	9 9 mo	8 56 mo	1 11 59 49
First Qr.	15 0 32 mo	0 20 mo	0 10 mo	11 57 mo	9 11 57 12
Full Moon	22 10 87 ev	10 25 ev	10 15 ev	10 2 ev	17 11 54 24
Third Qr.	29 9 8 ev	8 56 ev	8 46 ev	8 33 ev	25 11 51 36

		CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
1	W	8 13 56	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	T	7 52 8	5 27	6 33	11 14	2 24	5 29	6 31	11 22
3	F	7 30 8	5 23	6 32	morn.	3 41	5 30	6 30	morn.
4	S	7 7 54	5 29	6 30	0 24	4 54	5 31	6 25	0 31
5	S	6 45 39	5 30	6 29	1 40	6 1	5 32	6 27	1 46
6	M	6 23 17	5 31	6 27	2 59	6 57	5 33	6 25	3 8
7	T	6 0 49	5 32	6 26	4 15	7 42	5 34	6 24	4 18
8	W	5 89 15	5 33	6 24	sets.	8 23	5 35	6 23	sets.
9	T	5 15 35	5 34	6 23	6 43	9 5	5 35	6 21	6 49
10	F	4 52 50	5 35	6 21	7 10	9 44	5 36	6 20	7 12
11	S	4 29 59	5 36	6 19	7 33	10 21	5 37	6 18	7 36
12	S	4 7 34	5 36	6 18	8 1	11 1	5 38	6 17	8 6
13	M	3 44 5	5 37	6 16	8 33	11 46	5 39	6 15	8 39
14	T	3 21 2	5 38	6 14	9 11	morn.	5 40	6 13	9 18
15	W	2 57 56	5 39	6 12	9 56	0 36	5 40	6 12	10 4
16	T	2 34 46	5 40	6 10	10 48	1 31	5 41	6 10	10 56
17	F	2 11 38	5 41	6 8	11 47	2 32	5 42	6 9	11 54
18	S	1 48 18	5 42	6 7	morn.	3 33	5 43	6 7	morn.
19	S	1 25 1	5 43	6 5	0 50	4 30	5 44	6 5	11 56
20	M	1 1 41	5 44	6 4	1 55	5 27	5 44	6 4	1 59
21	T	0 38 30	5 45	6 2	3 1	6 16	5 45	6 2	3 4
22	T	0 14 53	5 46	6 1	4 5	6 59	5 46	6 1	4 7
23	W	8. 8 26	5 47	5 59	rises.	7 40	5 47	5 59	rises.
24	F	0 31 50	5 48	5 57	6 0	8 13	5 48	5 57	6 2
25	S	0 55 14	5 49	5 55	6 24	8 55	5 49	5 55	6 21
26	S	1 18 39	5 50	5 53	6 52	9 36	5 50	5 53	6 57
27	M	1 42 4	5 51	5 52	7 27	10 20	5 51	5 52	7 33
28	T	2 5 27	5 52	5 50	8 12	11 8	5 52	5 51	8 19
29	W	2 23 50	5 53	5 49	9 7	ev. 6	5 53	5 49	9 15
30	T	2 52 19	5 54	5 47	10 15	1 12	5 54	5 47	10 22
			5 55	5 45	11 24	2 28	5 55	5 45	11 30

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
2 P.M.	71°	57°	1	80	64
2 & 4	71	57	2	79	63
3	77	53	3	78	63
2	80	55	4	78	66
2 & 3	81	55	5	84	59
1	80	59	6	79	63
12 M.	84	65	7	64	60
3 P.M.	84	65	8	73	54
2 & 3	82	60	9	74	60
3	84	60	10	76	63
1 & 2	88	68	11	83	67
1	76	60	12	84	66
4	79	58	13	71	64
3	75	58	14	77	63
1	74	56	15	76	61
2 & 3	74	57	16	73	64
3	79	52	17	74	59
1 & 3	85	64	18	76	56
2	88	62	19	58	46
3 & 4	74	60	20	63	53
2	74	58	21	65	54
11 A.M.	68	53	22	65	51
12 M.	66	50	23	64	56
2 P.M.	65	47	24	68	52
1	71	44	25	70	50
2	73	50	26	77	58
12 M. & 2 & 3	71	54	27	78	60
16 A.M. & 1 & 2	71	52	28	73	54
1	72	56	29	69	41
	72	67	30	67	45

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

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SEPTEMBER.**43**

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10th MONTH.

OCTOBER, 1858.

31 DAYS

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Meridian, or Noon, &c.
New Moon	6 9 24 ev	9 12 ev	9 2 ev	8 49 ev	1 11 49 37
First Qr.	14 7 58 ev	7 46 ev	7 36 ev	7 28 ev	9 11 47 17
Full Moon	22 10 35 mo	10 23 mo	10 18 mo	10 0 mo	17 11 45 24
Third Qr.	29 8 50 mo	8 38 mo	8 28 mo	8 15 mo	25 11 44 9

Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
1 F	8 15 32	H. M. 5 56	H. M. 5 48	H. M. 0 44	H. M. 8 34	H. M. 5 56	H. M. 5 44	H. M. 0 49	
2 S	8 33 50	5 57	5 42	morn. 4 40	5 57	5 42	morn.		
3 M	4 2 6	5 58	5 41	1 59	5 59	5 41	2 2		
4 M	4 25 19	5 59	5 39	8 11	6 3	5 39	8 18		
5 T	4 48 23	6 0	5 37	4 21	7 14	6 0	5 38	4 22	
6 W	5 11 35	6 1	5 36	sets.	7 51	6 1	5 37	sets.	
7 T	5 34 37	6 2	5 34	5 35	8 31	6 2	5 35	5 33	
8 F	5 57 35	6 3	5 33	6 0	9 12	6 3	5 34	6 4	
9 S	6 20 23	6 4	5 31	6 30	9 53	6 4	5 32	6 36	
10 S	6 43 16	6 5	5 29	7 7	10 35	6 5	5 31	7 13	
11 M	7 5 59	6 6	5 28	7 49	11 18	6 6	5 30	7 56	
12 T	7 28 36	6 7	5 26	8 38	morn.	6 7	5 29	8 46	
13 W	7 51 6	6 8	5 25	9 35	0 9	6 8	5 27	9 42	
14 T	8 13 30	6 9	5 23	10 35	1 2	6 9	5 25	10 41	
15 F	8 35 47	6 10	5 22	11 39	1 5	6 10	5 24	11 44	
16 S	8 57 57	6 11	5 20	morn.	2 55	6 11	5 22	morn.	
17 S	9 19 53	6 12	5 19	0 44	3 50	6 12	5 20	0 48	
18 M	9 41 52	6 13	5 17	1 33	4 42	6 13	5 19	1 41	
19 T	10 3 37	6 14	5 16	2 53	5 33	6 14	5 17	2 55	
20 W	10 25 13	6 15	5 15	3 59	6 19	6 15	5 16	3 59	
21 T	10 46 40	6 16	5 13	rises.	7 8	6 16	5 15	rises.	
22 F	11 7 57	6 18	5 12	4 52	7 45	6 17	5 14	4 56	
23 S	11 29 4	6 19	5 10	5 26	8 28	6 18	5 13	5 31	
24 S	11 50 1	6 20	5 8	6 7	9 19	6 19	5 12	6 14	
25 M	12 10 47	6 21	5 7	7 2	10 11	6 20	5 10	7 9	
26 T	12 31 22	6 22	5 5	8 6	11 4	6 21	5 9	8 13	
27 W	12 51 46	6 24	5 4	9 20	ev. 5	6 22	5 7	9 26	
28 T	13 11 53	6 25	5 3	10 34	1 10	6 23	5 5	10 39	
29 F	13 31 57	6 26	5 2	11 49	2 14	6 24	5 4	11 53	
30 S	13 51 43	6 27	5 0	morn.	3 15	6 25	5 3	morn.	
31 S	14 11 17	6 29	4 59	1 2	4 15	6 26	5 2	1 4	

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

OCTOBER, 1857.

OCTOBER, 1856.

Days.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1	63	56
2	64	55
3	65	50
4	62	51
5	64	50
6	66	49
7	68	48
8	70	51
9	73	48
10	60	49
11	61	51
12	68	56
13	72	59
14	67	60
15	64	55
16	64	46
17	59	48
18	62	53
19	64	40
20	47	39
21	46	40
22	49	44
23	60	52
24	58	50
25	60	51
26	56	50
27	50	42
28	49	40
29	52	41
30	55	43
31	53	47

Days.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Highest.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Lowest.	Change.
1	1 P.M.	62°	12 P.M.	59°	19°
2	3 ..	64	4-7 A.M.	40	24
3	1 & 3 ..	68	5 ..	49	19
4	11 A.M.	64	5 & 6 ..	45	19
5	1 ..	72	4-6 ..	30	22
6	12 M.	66	5 ..	58	18
7	2 P.M.	66	11 P.M.	51	15
8	3 ..	70	5 & 6 A.M.	49	21
9	2 & 3 ..	72	5 & 6 ..	50	22
10	2 & 3 ..	76	5 & 6 ..	54	22
11	1 ..	70	5 & 6 ..	54	16
12	3 ..	66	5 & 6 ..	39	7
13	1 & 3 ..	46	11 & 12 P.M.	34	12
14	2 & 3 ..	54	11 ..	34	20
15	10 & 11 A.M.	58	5 & 6 A.M.	42	16
16	2 & 3 ..	68	1-6 ..	46	10
17	11 A.M., 1-3 P.M.	62	6 & 7 ..	48	16
18	2 ..	65	5 & 6 ..	45	20
19	2 & 3 ..	66	5 & 6 ..	44	22
20	2 ..	71	5 & 6 ..	46	23
21	2 & 3 ..	64	12 P.M.	38	26
22	10 A.M. & 12 M.	45	6 A.M.	32	13
23	3 P.M.	50	5-7 ..	32	18
24	3 ..	58	1-7 ..	43	15
25	3 ..	57	6 ..	43	14
26	11 ..	54	12 P.M.	45	11
27	12 M.-3 ..	54	6 & 7 A.M.	40	14
28	3 ..	64	6 ..	40	24
29	12 M.	65	11 P.M.	35	30
30	3 ..	64	11 ..	35	30
31	12 M.	64	11 ..	35	30

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OCTOBER.**47**

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11th MONTH.

NOVEMBER, 1858.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	SUN on Meridian, or noonmark.
New Moon	D. 5 0 5 ev	H. M. 11 58 mo	H. M. 11 43 mo	H. M. 11 30 mo	D. 1 11 48 42
First Qr.	13 8 58 ev	8 46 ev	8 36 ev	8 23 ev	9 11 48 59
Full Moon	20 9 41 ev	9 29 ev	9 19 ev	9 6 ev	17 11 45 10
Third Qr.	27 0 51 ev	0 39 ev	0 29 ev	0 16 ev	25 11 47 18

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
1	M	14 30 37	6 29	4 59	2 11	5 7	6 27	5 1	2 11	
2	T	14 49 43	6 30	4 58	3 13	5 55	6 23	5 0	3 17	
3	W	15 6 34	6 31	4 57	4 24	6 41	6 29	4 59	4 23	
4	T	15 27 11	6 32	4 56	5 30	7 23	6 30	4 58	5 27	
5	F	15 45 32	6 33	4 55	sets.	8 2	6 31	4 57	sets.	
6	S	16 3 33	6 35	4 53	5 4	8 45	6 32	4 56	5 10	
7	S	16 21 27	6 36	4 52	5 43	9 25	6 33	4 55	5 50	
8	M	16 39 0	6 33	4 50	6 31	10 13	6 35	4 54	6 33	
9	T	16 56 16	6 39	4 49	7 26	10 56	6 36	4 53	7 33	
10	W	17 13 15	6 40	4 48	8 25	11 43	6 37	4 52	8 31	
11	T	17 29 55	6 41	4 47	9 27	inorn.	6 39	4 51	9 33	
12	F	17 46 17	6 43	4 46	10 30	0 32	6 40	4 50	10 34	
13	S	18 2 21	6 44	4 45	11 33	1 22	6 41	4 49	11 36	
14	S	18 13 6	6 45	4 44	morn.	2 11	6 42	4 48	morn.	
15	M	18 33 32	6 47	4 43	0 36	3 4	6 43	4 47	0 38	
16	T	18 54 38	6 43	4 42	1 39	3 52	6 44	4 46	1 40	
17	W	19 3 23	6 49	4 41	2 46	4 45	6 45	4 46	2 46	
18	T	19 17 48	6 40	4 40	3 54	5 36	6 46	4 45	3 52	
19	F	19 31 53	6 51	4 40	5 8	6 23	6 47	4 44	5 4	
20	S	19 45 36	6 53	4 39	rises.	7 20	6 48	4 44	rises.	
21	S	19 59 57	6 54	4 38	4 43	8 10	6 49	4 43	4 55	
22	M	20 11 57	6 55	4 38	5 51	9 7	6 50	4 42	5 53	
23	T	20 24 35	6 56	4 37	7 3	10 5	6 51	4 42	7 10	
24	W	20 36 50	6 57	4 36	8 21	10 59	6 52	4 41	8 27	
25	T	20 43 42	6 53	4 36	9 39	11 57	6 53	4 41	9 43	
26	F	21 0 10	6 59	4 35	10 52	ev. 53	6 54	4 41	10 55	
27	S	21 11 15	7 0	4 34	inorn.	1 43	6 55	4 41	morn.	
28	S	21 21 56	7 1	4 34	0 3	2 43	6 56	4 40	0 4	
29	M	21 33 13	7 2	4 33	1 9	3 36	6 57	4 40	1 9	
30	T	21 43 6	7 4	4 33	2 17	4 23	6 58	4 40	2 15	

NOVEMBER, 1856.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.		Highest Temperature.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.		Lowest Temperature.	Days.		Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
2 & 3 P.M.	51°	22°	6 & 7 A.M.	35°	22°	1	2	51	46
1-4	62	18	6	..	44	3	3	60	42
11	61	15	6-7	..	46	4	4	55	44
11 A.M. & 12 M.	63	16	12 P.M.	52	16	5	5	54	47
2 P.M.	46	18	12	30	18	6	6	62	53
2	41	14	6 A.M.	27	14	7	7	64	55
3	55	21	6 & 7	..	34	8	8	64	54
11 A.M.-2	62	20	12 P.M.	42	20	9	9	63	53
1	44	11	12	..	33	10	10	67	50
1-3	40	10	5-7 A.M.	30	10	11	11	53	41
2 & 3	42	16	6 & 7	..	28	12	12	53	40
3	50	15	5-7	..	30	13	13	57	39
1	49	11	6	..	34	14	14	44	36
11 A.M. & 12 M.	50	11	1, 6 & 7	..	39	15	15	41	37
12	42	10	9-12 P.M.	32	10	16	16	46	37
2 & 3 P.M.	51	11	4-6 A.M.	30	11	17	17	49	36
1	43	11	11 & 12 P.M.	32	11	18	18	50	40
1 & 2	42	13	2-4 A.M.	31	11	19	19	49	37
1 & 2	44	12	6 & 7	..	31	20	20	36	30
1 & 2	40	12	6 & 7	..	28	21	21	33	23
1	48	12	4-7	..	28	22	22	44	45
10 A.M.	56	14	10-12 P.M.	42	14	23	23	57	37
1 P.M.	48	12	5-7 A.M.	36	12	24	24	38	23
2 & 3	56	8	5-7	..	44	25	25	30	25
1 & 2	48	16	6-7	..	40	26	26	36	36
1	56	11	12 P.M.	40	16	27	27	45	48
12 M. & 2	45	13	12	..	34	28	28	51	39
2	46	6	6-7 A.M.	32	13	29	29	48	47
1	36	10	8, 10 & 12 P.M.	30	6	30	30	53	
1-3	40	10	1-8 A.M.	30	10				

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NOVEMBER.**51**

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12th MONTH.

DECEMBER, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	N. YORK.	BALTI-MORE.	CHARLES-TON.	Sun on Me-ridian, or noonmark.
New Moon	D. H. M. 5 5 26 mo	H. M. 5 14 mo	H. M. 5 4 mo	H. M. 4 51 mo	D. H. M. S. 1 11 49 17
First Qr.	13 10 44 mo	10 32 mo	10 22 mo	10 9 mo	9 11 52 39
Full Moon	20 8 28 mo	8 11 mo	8 1 mo	7 48 mo	17 11 56 26
Third Qr.	27 0 55 mo	0 43 mo	0 33 mo	0 20 mo	25 12 0 25

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadel., Conn., N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; and serving for Maryland, Va., Kentucky, Mo., and California.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W N. Y.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	W	21 51 33	7 5	4 34	3 22	5 21	6 59	4 40	3 19	
2	T	22 0 36	7 6	4 34	4 27	6 8	7 0	4 39	4 22	
3	F	22 9 12	7 7	4 34	5 32	6 56	7 1	4 39	5 27	
4	S	22 17 24	7 8	4 33	sets.	7 40	7 2	4 39	sets.	
5	S	22 25 9	7 9	4 33	4 26	8 23	7 3	4 35	4 33	
6	M	22 32 27	7 10	4 33	5 13	9 10	7 4	4 33	5 26	
7	T	22 39 19	7 11	4 33	6 17	9 55	7 5	4 33	6 23	
8	W	22 45 45	7 12	4 33	7 16	10 35	7 6	4 33	7 22	
9	T	22 51 44	7 13	4 33	8 19	11 15	7 7	4 33	8 24	
10	F	22 57 15	7 14	4 33	9 22	11 53	7 8	4 33	9 25	
11	S	23 2 19	7 15	4 33	10 23	morn.	7 9	4 33	10 25	
12	S	23 6 56	7 15	4 33	11 26	0 40	7 10	4 39	11 27	
13	M	23 11 5	7 16	4 33	morn.	1 26	7 10	4 39	morn.	
14	T	23 14 46	7 17	4 34	0 23	2 12	7 11	4 39	0 23	
15	W	23 13 0	7 17	4 34	1 34	3 5	7 11	4 39	1 32	
16	T	23 20 45	7 18	4 34	2 44	3 53	7 12	4 39	2 41	
17	F	23 23 3	7 18	4 34	3 57	4 57	7 12	4 40	3 53	
18	S	23 24 53	7 19	4 35	5 24	6 0	7 13	4 40	5 13	
19	S	23 26 14	7 19	4 35	rises.	7 3	7 13	4 40	rises.	
20	M	23 27 7	7 20	4 36	4 37	8 0	7 14	4 41	4 44	
21	T	23 27 32	7 20	4 36	5 52	9 0	7 14	4 41	5 53	
22	W	23 27 29	7 21	4 37	7 16	9 56	7 15	4 42	7 21	
23	T	23 26 57	7 21	4 37	8 36	10 45	7 15	4 42	8 39	
24	F	23 25 57	7 22	4 38	9 51	11 35	7 16	4 43	9 53	
25	S	23 24 29	7 22	4 38	11 1	ev. 24	7 16	4 43	11 1	
26	S	23 22 32	7 23	4 39	morn.	1 13	7 17	4 44	morn.	
27	M	23 20 7	7 23	4 39	0 9	2 2	7 17	4 45	0 8	
28	T	23 17 14	7 24	4 40	1 13	2 55	7 18	4 45	1 12	
29	W	23 13 53	7 24	4 40	2 18	3 49	7 19	4 46	2 13	
30	T	23 10 4	7 25	4 41	3 25	4 45	7 19	4 47	3 20	
31	F	23 5 43	7 25	4 42	4 29	5 40	7 19	4 48	4 23	

DECEMBER, 1855.

DECEMBER, 1856.

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

Days.	Highest Tempera- ture.	Lowest Tempera- ture.
1	41	31
2	46	36
3	43	38
4	39	39
5	38	29
6	36	26
7	35	25
8	38	29
9	43	30
10	53	32
11	53	31
12	50	30
13	47	38
14	56	32
15	45	35
16	29	23
17	28	10
18	14	6
19	19	14
20	48	33
21	30	27
22	38	29
23	26	20
24	37	19
25	34	22
26	38	21
27	35	27
28	39	23
29	44	25
30	39	30
31	34	35

Days.	Hours on which the Temperature was Highest.	Highest Temperature.	Hours on which the Temperature was Lowest.	Lowest Temperature.
1	2 & 3 P.M.	44°	6 & 7 A.M.	28°
2	1	46	7	33
3	11 A.M.-2	44	12 P.M.	33
4	12 M.-3	42	6 & 7 A.M.	30
5	12 M.-3	44	6 & 7	32
6	2 & 3	46	4	30
7	2 & 3	46	12 P.M.	31
8	1-3	49	7 A.M.	26
9	5	54	1 & 2	34
10	1 & 2 A.M.	41	11 & 12 P.M.	29
11	12 M.-1 P.M.	50	12	25
12	2	51	7 A.M.	23
13	11 A.M.	53	6	25
14	2 & 12 P.M.	51	6 & 7	32
15	2	41	1 & 2	36
16	4	52	1-3	34
17	2	47	12 P.M.	37
18	11 A.M.	58	12	20
19	12 M.-3 P.M.	52	4 A.M.	26
20	2	50	7	22
21	9-11	40	5	22
22	1-4 A.M. & 12 M.-3	50	4 & 6	35
23	5 & 6 A.M.	44	12 P.M.	42
24	11 A.M., 6 & 7 P.M.	56	10-12	31
25	1-6 A.M.	54	1, 2, 6 & 7 A.M.	31
26	12 M., 1, 2 & 4 P.M.	52	12 P.M.	17
27	12	50	6 & 7 A.M.	12
28	12	50	1-4	20
29	1 & 2	55	1-8 A.M. & 5-7 P.M.	16
30	1 & 3	58	12	10
31		53	5-8 A.M.	16

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DECEMBER.**55**

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POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1850.

States.	White population.	Free colored pop.	Total Free.	Slaves.
Maine	581,818	1,356	583,169	
New Hampshire....	317,456	520	317,976	
Vermont	313,402	713	314,120	
Massachusetts.....	953,450	9,064	994,514	
Rhode Island.....	143,875	2,670	147,545	
Connecticut.....	363,099	7,698	370,792	
New York	3,043,925	49,069	3,097,394	
New Jersey.....	465,518	23,820	489,338	222
Pennsylvania.....	2,258,168	53,323	2,311,783	
Delaware	71,169	18,078	89,242	2,290
Maryland	417,943	74,723	493,666	90,863
Virginia.....	804,830	54,333	949,183	472,523
North Carolina.....	553,023	27,468	580,491	288,543
South Carolina.....	274,567	8,956	283,523	334,934
Georgia.....	521,572	2,981	524,553	851,682
Florida.....	47,211	924	48,135	89,909
Alabama.....	426,486	2,293	428,779	942,592
Mississippi.....	295,718	930	296,643	839,878
Louisiana.....	255,491	17,462	272,953	244,809
Texas.....	154,034	397	154,431	58,161
Arkansas.....	163,189	698	162,797	47,100
Tennessee.....	750,753	6,401	763,154	299,460
Kentucky.....	761,417	10,067	771,424	210,981
Missouri.....	592,004	2,618	594,622	87,422
Ohio.....	1,955,108	25,319	1,980,427	
Michigan.....	395,097	2,557	397,654	
Indiana.....	977,028	10,783	988,416	
Illinois.....	846,085	5,435	851,470	
Wisconsin.....	304,753	683	305,391	
Iowa.....	191,879	835	192,214	
California.....	91,632	965	92,597	
	19,423,915	423,384	19,847,301	3,200,634
District of Columbia.	88,027	9,973	43,000	3,637
Minnesota.....	6,088	89	6,077	
New Mexico	61,530	17	61,547	
Oregon.....	13,088	206	13,294	
Utah.....	11,330	24	11,354	26
Total.....	19,558,928	433,643	19,987,578	3,204,847

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number,.....	16	Dominical Letter,.....	O.
Epact,.....	15	Julian Period,.....	6571
Solar Cycle,.....	19		

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1858.

Vernal Equinox,.....	March 20	Autumnal Equinox,.....	Sept. 23
Summer Solstice,.....	June 21	Winter Solstice,.....	December 21

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year the number of which is divisible by 4 without a remainder, is a leap year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without a remainder.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until February 23th, then Evening Star until December 18th. Mars will be Morning Star until May 15th, then Evening Star until next year. Jupiter will be Evening Star until May 19th, then Morning Star until December 8th. Saturn will be Morning Star until Jan. 15th, then Evening Star until July 25th, then Morning Star for the rest of the year.

MERCURY.

This planet will be visible in the West about April 17, August 15, and December 10; also in the East just before sunrise, about February 10, June 10, and October 8.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1858.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 27th, in the evening, on the southern limb. It will be visible in the Eastern part of the United States for a short time before it ends. The Moon will rise partially eclipsed.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 15th. In the United States this will be *partial*, and visible *east* of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Mississippi. The Sun will rise about 6 o'clock, 12 m. partially eclipsed on the southern limb.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 24th, in the morning. Invisible in the United States, except on the Pacific Coast.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 7th. Invisible in the United States.

COMPARISON WITH ANCIENT ERAS.

The year 1858, according to the Mohammedan theory of time, is the 1274th since the Hegira or flight of Mohammed.

The Alphonsine tables make the year 1858 the 7092d from the creation; the Greek Church makes it 7866; and some of the other Eastern churches make it 7882. The Chinese adopt the Sexagenary cycle of 60 years, giving a name to each year; and as 75 cycles have now passed away, (their era commencing in 2700 B. C.,) they deem themselves now in the year 4558.

The year 1858 is the year 4959, according to the Hindoo era of the Caligny.

The Mexican era dates the year 1858 as 2948, only commencing 1090 B. C.

According to the Talmud, the year 1858 is the 7208d year since the creation; to the Septuagint the 7730th; to the Samaritan Pentateuch the 6568th; Dr. Hales, the chronologist, makes it the 7269th; and the Catholic Church, following the best authorities, designates it as the 5861st year since the creation, and 1859th since the birth of Christ.

The year 1858 is the 2611th year from the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

The year 1858 is the latter part of the 82d, and the beginning of the 83d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Jewish year 5619 commences September 19, 1858.

TIDE TABLE.

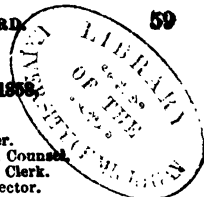
To find out the time of high water at any of the following places, first ascertain the time of high water in New-York, then add or subtract the following time:

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany,.....	add 6 34	Norfolk,.....	sub. 1 41
Annapolis, Md.....	sub. 1 51	Plymouth,.....	add 2 19
Annapolis, N. S.....	add 1 49	Portland,.....	" 1 39
Amboy,.....	sub. 0 39	Portsmouth,.....	" 2 9
Baltimore,.....	add 5 7	Providence,.....	sub. 0 41
Bridgeport,.....	" 2 7	Quebec, Can.....	add 8 49
Eastport,.....	" 2 9	Richmond,.....	sub. 2 25
Halifax, N. S.....	sub. 2 15	Salem,.....	add 2 19
Hell Gate,.....	add 1 41	Sandy Hook,.....	sub. 0 50
New-Redford,.....	sub. 1 40	St. John, N. B.....	add 2 49
New-Haven,.....	add 2 04	Sundbury,.....	" 0 19
New-London,.....	sub. 0 31	Windsor,.....	" 2 49
Newport,.....	" 1 55	Marblehead,.....	" 1 49

The above table is liable to be influenced by the wind.

CITY GOVERNMENT, 1858.

DANIEL F. THIMANN, Mayor.
 AZARIAH C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
 RICHARD BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel.
 RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk.
 GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
 GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.
 ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, City Judge.
 PETER B. SWKENNEY, District Attorney.
 EDWARD C. WEST, Surrogate.
 WILLIAM MINER, Register.
 JAMES O. WILLIOTT, High Sheriff.
 _____* Street Commissioner.



BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DISTRICT.

- 1—Michael Murray.
- 2—John Clancy.
- 3—Henry R. Hoffmire.
- 4—Thomas Stevens.
- 5—William Tucker.
- 6—Michael Tuomey.
- 7—George Starr.
- 8—Thomas W. Adams.

DISTRICT.

- 9—John Gregory.
- 10—John Lynes.
- 11—E. Harrison Read.
- 12—F. J. A. Boole.
- 13—Charles Wilmot.
- 14—J. J. Bradley.
- 15—James Owen.
- 16—Thomas McSpeddon.

17—James M. Davis.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DISTRICT.

- 1—A. J. McCarty.
 G. P. Bickford.
 W. W. Judson.
 M. Gilmartin.
 P. Crawford.
 A. McGarron.
- 2—George G. Cornell.
 A. Mulligan.
 B. T. Rhodes.
 Ed. Costello.
 J. O. Frazier.
 John Van Tine.

DISTRICT.

- 3—James Webb.
 George Ross
 John H. Brady.
 James W. Demarest.
 Seymour A. Bunce.
 James M. Cross.
- 4—Charles H. Haswell.
 H. W. Genet.
 S. W. Galpin.
 William Nolan.
 T. A. Dunn.
 H. Arcularius.

* The office is contested by Messrs. Devlin and Conover.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Pelatiah Perit.

Jas. W. Nye.

J. S. T. Stranahan, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn.

James Bowen.

Jacob Ohlweil.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

O. Godfrey Gunther.

Isaac Townsend.

P. G. Maloney.

Anthony Dugro.

Vac. in place of D. F. Tiemann.

Benjamin F. Pinckney.

W. T. Pinckney.

Washington Smith.

Isaac G. Oliver.

C. W. Anderson.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The next Board of Supervisors will consist of the following-named persons. The names of the first six having been elected, and the remaining six having received next to the highest number of votes, will, to meet the requirements of the law, be appointed by the Mayor.

William M. Tweed.

Isaac Bell, Jr.

Elijah F. Purdy.

Walter Roche.

William C. Conner.

John R. Briggs.

John A. Kennedy.

William R. Stewart.

Augustus Weisman.

Orison Blunt.

Peter P. Voorhis.

Thomas B. Stillman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This Board is composed of forty-four members—two from each ward in the city. The term of office is for two years, and the time of one member for each ward expires every year. Annexed is a list of the members elect for the year 1858:

WARD.

- 1—John O'Grady.
Samuel Auld.
- 2—J. D. French.
George Niven.
- 3—H. J. Crozier.
Vincent N. Lecompte.
- 4—Thomas Fitzgerald.
Eugene Shine.
- 5—James M. Tuthill.
William B. Eager, Jr.
- 6—Richard Barry.
William Sinclair.

WARD.

- 7—Daniel Coger.
William M. Tweed.
- 8—William Bloomfield.
John R. Lydecker.
- 9—Charles E. Gildersleeve.
Provost S. Haines.
- 10—Daniel Slote.
George H. Clark.
- 11—George White.
Aaron B. Rollins.
- 12—Abram V. Williams.
James MacKean.

WARD.

- 13—J. Brommell.
Jonathan L. Scofield.
14—Andrew L. Byrne.
Andrew H. Green.
15—Richard Warren.
Erastus C. Benedict.
16—Robert A. Adams.
William J. Haskett.
17—Cushing.
Richard C. Fellows.

WARD.

- 18—G. W. Pearcey.
William H. Neillson.
19—H. McCabe.
Terence Farley.
20—Oliver H. Lee.
William Montelth.
21—Lafayette Ranney.
John Davenport.
22—John O'Keefe.
William H. Marriner.

POLICE JUSTICES.

DISTRICT.

- 1—James H. Welsh.
2—Matthew T. Brennan.
3—J. Sherman Brownell.
4—Barnabas W. Osborn.

DISTRICT.

- 5—James R. Steers.
6—Richard Kelly.
7—Michael Connelly.
8—J. Quackenbush.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

DISTRICT.

- 1—T. Stewart.
2—B. O'Connor.
3—W. A. Dusenbury.

DISTRICT.

- 4—William H. Van Cott.
5—Charles K. Smith.
6—T. J. Fonda.

7—Thomas Pearson.

CRIMINAL COURTS

in and for the City and County of New-York.

OYER AND TERMINER

Is held by a Justice of the Supreme Court. Court commences first Monday in April and October.

General Sessions. Held by the Recorder or City Judge, commences first Monday in each month.

Special Sessions. Held by the Recorder or City Judge, without a Jury, as often as necessary.

JUSTICES' OR DISTRICT COURTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

First District,	82 Nassau street.
Second "	Corner of Chambers and Centre streets.
Third "	Jefferson Market.
Fourth "	Bowery, corner of Third street.
Fifth "	Clinton, corner of Grand street.
Sixth "	Broadway, Thirty-fourth streets.
Seventh "	Corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth Av.
Eighth "	16th and 20th Wards, (for Magistrates only.)
Ninth "	19th and 21st " " "

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY deserves a more detailed account of its origin, rise, and progress, than our space allows; but, as the New York Almanac would be imperfect without some historical account, we shall attempt a brief sketch of the history of the great American metropolis. Without going so far back as did our learned historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker, in his famous "History of New York," we will state simply, that the Hudson river, and Manhattan or New York Island, were discovered by the intrepid English navigator, Henry Hudson, on the 2d of September, 1609. Hudson was in the employ of the East India Company, of Holland; and he had previously explored the North Sea, with the endeavor to discover a north-western passage. This attempt was fruitless; and Hudson returned to Holland. Henry Hudson, with twenty men, English and Dutch, sailed from Texel, in a vessel called the *Half Moon*. After doubling the Cape of Norway, he continued his voyage toward Nova Zembla, until, meeting with ice, he resolved to proceed south, toward Virginia. In doing this he discovered and explored New York bay and the Hudson river, which he penetrated with his ship as far as he thought prudent, and thence in a boat above Albany.

On the 7th of November, 1600, Hudson returned to Dartmouth, England, and from this place sent an account of his voyage and explorations to the Holland West India Company. The point of the island on which New York is built, he found in the possession of Indians. The Indians on the island proved unfriendly; those on the west or Jersey shore were friendly to the white men, but deadly enemies of the islanders. In 1610 the Company sent a second vessel to the Hudson river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. In 1612 the Dutch erected a fort on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island. This fort consisted of a redoubt, which overlooked the Hudson river. Thus the settlement of New Amsterdam, as it was called, was commenced. In 1614, an expedition from Virginia, under Captain Argal, took possession of New Amsterdam, which at that time consisted of only four houses outside the fort. Shortly afterward, an arrangement was made with the English, by which the Dutch remained in peaceable possession of the place for fifty years. The settlement gradually increased in numbers, and the settlers drove a thriving trade with the Indians, receiving furs in exchange for beads, trinkets, blankets, and hatchets. The sturdy Dutchmen would have led a happy life, had not their peace been broken by their frequent quarrels with the English colonies on the Connecticut river, and the Swedes on the Delaware. In 1623, the Dutch having purchased the

southern extremity of the island, with the permission of the Indians erected a fort stronger than the former one; and most of the settlers resided within this work, until, the colony increasing, it was necessary to build some houses on the outside near it, which was the commencement of Pearl-street. This fort stood near the present site of Bowling-green.

The Dutch resolved to establish a permanent colony at New Amsterdam, and in 1629 commenced the "golden reign of Wouter Van Twiller," who was appointed governor that year, and who held office nine years. In 1635, he erected another and more substantial fort, which was burned with all its buildings in 1741, and was never rebuilt. In 1644 the Stadt House, or City Hall, was built, on the corner of Pearl-street and Coenties-slip. On the 11th of May, 1647, Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, arrived, and held the office seventeen years, until the colony was captured in 1664. He was a soldier, and had lost a leg in the capture of Tobago. The first public school was established in the city in 1652. In 1655, Governor Stuyvesant captured Fort Cassimer, now Newcastle, on the Delaware river, from the Swedes. The Delaware river was then called the South river, whence, probably the Hudson received the appellation of North river in contra-distinction. In 1656 a market-house was built at the present corner of Pearl and Broad-streets. The city at that time had 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. In 1658 the first public wharf was built where Whitehall-street now is. The governor's house stood opposite, at the beginning of Water-street. The first map of the city was sent to Holland in 1660. In 1664 New Amsterdam was surrendered to the English, and was taken possession of by the Duke of York. It now took the name of New York. Nine years afterward, it was recaptured by the Dutch, who held possession of it, however, for only one year. In 1668 a carriage-road was ordered to be made to Harlem, none having existed before. In the same year a race-course was established at Hempstead. In 1673, the post-rider commenced making his trips between New York and Boston. In 1676 a law was passed to pave streets. In 1677 there were 384 houses and 13 streets in the city. In 1684 the first watch was appointed, consisting of 8 persons, at 12 pence each per night. In 1696 the city owned 40 ships, 62 sloops, and 60 boats. In the same year the Trinity church was built; it was afterward enlarged, and was burned in 1776. In 1696 it was ordered that a City Hall, valued at £8,000, should be built. In 1699, the old City Hall was sold to John Rodman, merchant, by "public outcry," for £220. The docks and slips in the city in 1701 were rented for £25 per annum. In 1711, Wall-street was paved from William (then Smith) street, to the English church. In 1711 a slave-market was established in Wall-street, near the East river. In 1712 a negro insurrection occurred; the negroes fired the city in several places, and murdered several of the citizens. Nineteen of them were executed.

In 1718 a ropewalk was established in the Commons. This rope-

walk stood in Broadway, opposite the Park. A Presbyterian church was built in Wall-street in 1719. The *New York Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, was established in 1725. In 1731 the boundaries of the colonies were finally settled with Connecticut. The first stage-route to Philadelphia was established in 1732, and stages departed for Boston monthly, taking a fortnight for the journey. A law was passed in 1783 to preserve the fish in Fresh-water pond, now Canal and adjacent streets. In this year the House of Correction was instituted. In 1740 the New York Society Library was founded. A severe fire broke out in the fort in 1741, which destroyed the old Dutch church and the Secretary's office. The yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent in this and the following year. The famous "Negro plot" occurred in the year 1741. The city at this time contained 12,000 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom were slaves. The people were aroused to the highest pitch of excitement at the report of the plot, which although it may have really existed, the rumor was exaggerated tenfold, the fears of the citizens being aroused by frequent fires and robberies. Some Irish Catholics were implicated with the negroes; 20 white persons and 154 negroes were imprisoned; of these, 13 negroes were burned at the stake, at the present junction of Pearl and Chatham-streets, then out of town; 20 were hung, one in chains, on an island in Fresh-water pond, where the Arsenal now stands; 73 were transported to foreign parts, and 50 were discharged. In 1745 the only coach in New York was owned by Lady Murray. A theatre was established in 1750. The Moravian church in Fulton-street was built in 1751, and in 1752 St. George's chapel was erected in Beekman-street. An Exchange was also erected by private subscription (the Corporation giving £100), on the west side of Broad-street, at the lower extremity. One thousand stand of arms was imported from England in 1755 by the Corporation, at an expense of £3,000; and the Corporation, for the purpose of discharging this "excessive and alarming debt," petitioned for a lottery. In 1761 Vesey-street was graded and paved; and lamps and lamp-posts were purchased. St. Paul's church was erected in 1765. In the same year a congress, composed of delegates from the colonies, met in New York. The Stamp Act created great excitement. The Brick church in Beekman-street was built in 1767. The first Methodist church in America was built in John-street in 1768. In 1769 the North Dutch church in William-street was erected. The New York Hospital was founded by subscription in 1763. The expense of lighting the city in 1770 was £760 per annum. An iron railing, which is still standing, was made around Bowling Green, at an expense of £800, in 1771. Warren-street was surveyed and regulated in 1771. The city on the 26th of August, 1776, fell into the hands of the British by the disastrous battle of Long Island. On the 21st of September following, a fire broke out, and before it ceased destroyed nearly one eighth part of the city, 493 houses having been consumed. Before the fire New York contained 30,000 inhabitants, and 4,200 houses. The winter in 1780 was

so intensely cold that the ferry from New Jersey to Courtlandt-street was completely blocked up with ice, and loaded teams and artillery were passed over on this natural bridge. The Hudson river was measured at this place on the ice, and was found to be six thousand feet wide. The 25th of November, 1783, is the most memorable day in the history of our city. On that day the British evacuated the city after holding possession of it seven years, and General Washington, at the head of the American army, entered it. The British flag was still flying at the Battery when the Americans arrived, and it was hauled down with difficulty, for the British, on leaving, had greased the staff. Yet their malice was not gratified; the "meteor flag of England" came down, and soon in its place floated the banner of the free. During their occupancy of the city the British had constructed works across the island near Duane-street. They had destroyed all the churches, or converted them into barracks, riding-schools, or hospitals, except the English church, and the schools and colleges had been shut up. The city at that time did not extend further north than Murray-street. Mr. Cruger, treasurer of the Corporation, having joined the British army, left the country with them, and took away the books and accounts of the city. General Washington, La Fayette, John Jay, and Baron Steuben, at different dates received the freedom of the city. To Washington especially were the citizens of New York grateful for his services during the War of Independence. Aside from the freedom of the city, he received an address of congratulation and thanks, and all united in praising the soldier, general, statesman, and patriot. In 1785, the first congress after the war was organized in the City Hall, corner of Wall and Nassau-streets. In this year the Bank of New York went into operation. The adoption of the new constitution of the United States was celebrated by a grand federal procession. The 30th of April, 1789, was a gala-day in the city of New York; General Washington was inaugurated in the open gallery of the old City Hall, facing Broad-street; at the conclusion of the imposing ceremony, the immense gathering shouted with one voice, "Long live George Washington!" It seems almost a desecration to have removed the building in which this ceremony was performed; where Washington received the highest honors which a grateful people could bestow; but the present magnificent structure, the Custom-house, which occupies the site of old Federal Hall, is a fitting memorial of that occasion which will to all time be held in reverential remembrance by every American citizen.

In 1789, Broadway was opened through the fort to the Battery. Under the direction of Major L'Enfant, the City Hall was repaired, at a great expense for that time. Major L'Enfant received for this work the thanks of the Corporation, the freedom of the city, and an offer of ten acres of the public land, which last he politely declined. In 1795 the Park theater was erected. The yellow fever prevailed this year from July to November. Two thousand and eighty-six persons died of the epidemic. In 1799 the Manhattan Company re-

ceived an unconditional charter for furnishing the city with pure and wholesome water. This company failed in its object. In this year the old Exchange in Broad-street was ordered to be demolished. On the 20th of December the intelligence of the death of Washington was received in the city. The bells of the city were muffled, and tolled from twelve to one for the next fourteen days; the citizens wore crape for six weeks, and a funeral oration was delivered at St. Paul's church by Gouverneur Morris. In 1801 the United States Navy Yard at the Wallabout bay, in Brooklyn, was established. In the same year the Fulton Ferry to Brooklyn was leased for \$2,600 per annum. This year the Corporation seemed resolved to perform wonders; Broadway was ordered to be continued and opened through Thomas Randall's land, called the Sailors' Snug Harbor, to meet the Bowery; the surplus earth was to be carted into Fresh-water pond, and a City Hall was voted to be erected, the sum of \$250,000 being devoted to the object. Contracts were entered into, and on the 20th of September, 1803, the foundation-stone was laid with due ceremony by the Mayor, Edward Livingstone. In 1807 the first successful attempt to navigate by steam was made by Robert Fulton and Edward Livingstone on the Hudson. On the 4th of July, 1811, the Corporation met for the first time in the new City Hall. The old City Hall in Wall-street was sold in 1812. On the 20th of June, 1812, the United States Government declared war against England. Robert Fulton leased the Fulton Ferry this year for \$4,000 per annum, for the purpose of establishing new steamboats upon it. An experiment was made with gas lights in the Park in the month of August. In January, 1821, the bay and rivers were for the first time since 1789 closed with ice. In 1823 burials were prohibited south of Canal-street; and in the same year the old Potter's field was leveled and laid out into a public park, and called Washington square. The New York Gaslight Company was incorporated in 1823. On the 11th of May, 1825, gas pipes were laid in Broadway, on both sides, from Canal-street to the Battery. In 1823 there were 263 miles of gas pipe in the city. In 1825 the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street was commenced. On the 26th of October, 1825, the completion of the Erie canal was announced by the firing of cannon along the entire line, from Buffalo and back, in 12 hours. On the 15th of November following, the first canal-boat arrived in New York, and was greeted with great manifestations of joy. The Merchants' Exchange was completed in 1827. In 1829 the American Institute in New York was instituted. The cholera raged in 1832 to a fearful extent. On the night of the 16th of December, 1835, the great fire occurred. The number of buildings consumed was 648, and the amount of property destroyed was estimated at \$18,000,000. The South Dutch church and the Merchants' Exchange were consumed. But the burned district was rapidly covered with buildings more elegant and commodious. In 1837 the Croton Aqueduct was commenced, and on the 4th of July, 1842, the waters of the Croton were

let into the distributing reservoirs, and our citizens were furnished with an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. In the years 1853-4, the World's Fair was held in the Crystal Palace, an elegant and spacious glass and iron building, erected for the purpose near the distributing Reservoir. A magnificent grove, called Jones's Woods, is now being laid out into a public ground, under the name of the Central Park, which, when completed, will form one of the most beautiful and commodious parks in any city of the Old World or the New. We here conclude this hasty glance at the annals of the city of New York, the metropolis of the United States, and the pride of the American nation.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER.

PASSED APRIL 14, 1857.

CORPORATION.

SEC 1. The Corporation now existing, and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York," shall continue to be a body politic, and corporate in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers, and privileges heretofore had by "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York."

§ 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the city of New-York.

ALDERMEN. § 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman, to be elected from each district in the city and county of New-York, as hereinafter provided for. The members of the Board of Aldermen first elected under this act, shall be classified as follows: The Aldermen from districts having an odd numerical designation shall hold such office for the term of one year, and those from districts having an even numerical designation shall hold such office for the term of two years. At all subsequent elections for aldermen, they shall be elected for the full term of two years.

COUNCILMEN. § 4. There shall be six Councilmen elected from each senatorial district in the city of New-York, as the same now are or may hereafter be constituted by general ticket, in each of said districts, and the person so elected from each of said senatorial districts, shall together form the Board of Councilmen for the said city. The Councilmen shall be chosen for one year.

ELIGIBILITY. § 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Alderman or Councilman, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a resident of the district from which he is chosen.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS. § 6. Each Board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held, to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant

by death, removal from the city, resignation, or otherwise, and in either case, the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold ~~his~~ seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

ORGANIZATION. § 7. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of either shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a president from its own body, and shall choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and its doors shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and all resolutions and reports of committees, which shall recommend any specific improvement, involving the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the citizens of the city, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Board, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least two days; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the ayes and noes shall be called and published in the same manner.

§ 8. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with a concurrence of two thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the member so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Councilman, and no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either Board.

MEETINGS. § 9. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board of the Common Council, shall be regulated by its own ordinances; and both Boards may meet on the same or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

EMOLUMENTS. § 10 Any person holding office under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold, or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument under the government of the United States, or under this charter, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments, directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office.

MAYOR'S POWERS. § 11. Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by ordinance, act, or resolution which shall have passed the two Boards of Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the city for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it within ten days thereafter, with his objections, to the Board in which it originated, or, if such Board be not then in session, at its next stated meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned, shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the daily newspapers of the city. But

no ordinance, act, or resolution shall be valid, unless the same shall have received the assent of both Boards within the same year.

RECONSIDERATIONS. § 13. The Board to which such ordinance, act, or resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, at least two thirds of all the members elected to the Board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and, if approved by at least two thirds of all the members elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act or law of the Corporation. In all such cases, the votes of both Boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the ordinance reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively.

ORDINANCES IN EFFECT. § 13. If the Mayor shall not return the ordinance so presented to him within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had approved it.

PASSAGE OF ORDINANCES. § 14. Any ordinance of the Common Council may originate in either Board, and when it shall have passed one Board, may be rejected or amended by the other. But no ordinance shall be passed by either Board, except by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to such Board.

MAYOR AND RECORDER. § 15. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the city of New-York, shall be a member of the Common Council thereof.

EXECUTIVE POWERS. § 16. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the Executive Departments.

VACANCY IN MAYORALTY. § 17. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the city, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as hereinafter provided for, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability, and until the next charter election, in case of a vacancy or removal from office.

DEUTIES OF MAYOR. § 18. It shall be the duty of the Mayor—
1. To communicate to the Common Council at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city, in relation to its government, finances, and improvements.

2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council, all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness, and ornament of the city, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be duly executed and enforced.

4. To exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the charter and city ordinances, and the laws of this State or the United States.

5 To appoint such clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council, and as may be required in his office, to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

§ 19. The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation, shall each be elected by the electors of the city; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor; and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another person.

REMOVALS. § 20. The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation, may each be removed by the Governor, for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of sheriffs. The vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Comptroller or Counsel to the Corporation, shall be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, until it shall be supplied at the next annual election of charter officers.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS. § 21. The other heads of the Executive Departments, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall hold their office for two years, and until the appointment of their successors. The Mayor shall have power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of department, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session; if not, then at the first meeting thereof. The Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two thirds of all the members elected to remove any of the heads of departments, for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The heads of department shall have power to appoint and remove the chiefs of bureaux and clerks in their respective departments; except that the Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed in the same manner with heads of departments. The chiefs of bureaux and clerks of departments and bureaux, shall hold office during the same term enjoyed by the heads of departments, unless sooner removed. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner as is now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law. The number of clerks to the department's shall be as fixed by

the Common Council, who shall also fix the terms of all offices created by them under authority of law.

§ 22. There shall be an executive department, which shall be denominated the "Department of Finance," which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts; and all accounts rendered to, or kept in the other departments of the city government, shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the "Comptroller of the City of New-York." There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and for the collection of all revenues arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, and for the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the Common Council; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Collector of the City Revenue." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the collection of taxes; the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties now prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes, and the office of Receiver of Taxes, as heretofore constituted, and the provisions of law relating to him are hereby modified so as to conform to the provisions of this act. There shall also be a bureau in this department for the collection of arrears of taxes, arrears of assessments and arrears of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Clerk of Arrears." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of moneys on the warrant drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Chamberlain of the city of New-York." The Chamberlain shall keep books, showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations; and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriations after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. There shall be another bureau in the Department of Finance, to be called the "Auditing Bureau," and the chief officer thereof shall be the "Auditor of Accounts." It shall revise, audit and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor; it shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same with the reasons for the allowance, to the Comptroller. The Comptroller shall report to the Common Council, once in ninety days, the name of every person in whose favor an account has been audited, with the decision of the Auditor upon the same, together with the final action of the Comptroller thereon. All moneys drawn from the city treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office.

STREET DEPARTMENT. § 23. There shall be an executive department which shall be denominated the "Street Department," which shall have cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues; of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. The chief officer thereof shall be called "Street Commissioner." There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Wharves." There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be denominated the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies," which shall have cognizance of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands, and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer thereof shall be a practical builder, and he shall be called the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies." There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be denominated the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas." The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have a bureau under the Street Department, and shall have charge of repairing fire-engines and fire apparatus. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Roads." There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of assessments, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Collector of Assessments." There shall be a bureau in this department for grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

CROTON AQUEDUCT. § 24. There shall continue to be an executive department, under the denomination of the "Croton Aqueduct Board," which shall have charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water in the city of New-York, and the under-ground drainage of the same; and the public sewers of said city, and permits for street vaults, and of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and digging and constructing wells; and the collection of the revenues arising from the sale of the Croton water, with such other powers and duties as are or may be prescribed by law. The chief officers thereof shall be called the "President, Engineer, and Assistant Commissioner," who, together shall form the Croton Aqueduct Board, and hold their offices for five years. There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenues derived from the sale of the water, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Water Registrar." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the laying of water pipes and the construction and repairs of sewers, wells, and hydrants; paving, repaving and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Water Purveyor."

ALMS-HOUSE. § 25. There shall continue to be an executive department known as the "Alms-house Department," which shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the Alms-house and Prisons of said city; the chief officers thereof shall be

called the "Governors of the Alms-house;" they shall take and hold their offices as provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the Alms-house and Penitentiary in the city and county of New-York," and be charged with the duties, powers, and responsibilities prescribed by that act. All ordinary appropriations intended for the support and government of the Alms-house Department proposed by the Governors of the Alms-house, shall, before the same are finally made, be submitted by the governors to a Board consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mayor, and Comptroller. If said Board approve of the appropriations, it shall immediately report the same to the Supervisors of the county of New-York; if it shall disapprove of the same, it shall return them with objections to the Governors of the Alms-house for their reconsideration; and in case the said Governors shall, upon a reconsideration, adhere, by a vote of two thirds of all the Governors then in office, to the original appropriations, they shall return them to the said Board, whose duty it shall be to report to the Supervisors. The Board of Education shall also submit, in like manner, all appropriations required by it, and said appropriations shall be subject to all the provisions of this section, so far as the same may be applicable.

§ 26. There shall be an executive department known as the **LAW**. "Law Department," which shall have the charge of, and conduct all the law business of the Corporation, and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested, when so ordered by the Corporation, and shall have the charge of and conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening, or altering streets, and draw the leases, deeds, and other papers connected with the Financial Department; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Counsel to the Corporation." There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be designated the "Corporation Attorney." There shall be also a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator."

§ 27. There shall be an executive department known as the **CITY INSPECTOR**. the "City Inspector's Department," the chief officer of which shall be the "City Inspector," and shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and of the Board of Health. There shall be a bureau in the City Inspector's Department, to be called the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," under the control of an officer named the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection," and who shall render such services as by ordinance may attach to said bureau, in cleaning the streets, and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health in said city. There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be known as the "Bureau of Records and Statistics," and which shall be under the direction of the Registrar of Records, and in which bureau shall be kept all records which may by law or ordinance be required to be kept in said department.

ment. The Coroners in and for the city and county of New-York, shall make returns to the City Inspector of all inquisitions taken by them in the said city and county, (excepting those charging homicide, or felonious assault, which shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.) There shall also be a bureau in this department for the inspection, regulation, and management of the public markets, the chief officer of which shall be denominated "Superintendent of Markets." And it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department at all times, to permit the City Inspector to order the hydrants to be used for cleansing the streets, provided that such use shall not endanger the general supply of the Croton water, and shall be used under such regulations as the Croton Aqueduct Board may prescribe. The City Inspector shall, after the passage of this act, appoint such number of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures, as now or may hereafter exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers, and perform the duties, and receive compensation, as now by law prescribed, and shall hold office under the same terms as chiefs of bureaux.

CREATION OF BUREAUX. § 28. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said city to establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them, and to the departments and bureaux herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act, and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the city; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense. And no member of the Common Council,

CONTRACTS. head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council; nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said Corporation.

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS. § 29. The Mayor, or either Board of Common Council, may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto. And every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestion in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

SECURITY. § 30. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient secur-

ity for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

§ 81. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of city expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the city treasury except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn.

§ 82. Until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto and not inconsistent with this act.

§ 83. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature.

§ 84. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made; and in every such statement, the different sources of city revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

§ 85. No tax or penalty shall hereafter be imposed upon or collected of any person, nor license required for selling or exposing for sale upon his, her, or their own premises in said city, any wholesome article of food; nor for selling such articles in such parts of the streets of said city as may be designated by the Common Council for that purpose.

§ 86. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The Clerk of each Board shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, deputy Clerks in his department, to the number authorized by ordinance. The Clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants, and other documents, as under existing laws.

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS. § 87. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the respective Boards to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers which may be employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secrecy; and whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board, upon the passage of an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such ordinance shall, before the same, shall be sent to the other Board and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the yeas and nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as part of the proceedings; and no ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot, or pestilence.

CONTRACTS. § 88. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaux, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken, or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the city as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty-eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be re-advertised and re-let, as above provided. All property sold under the authority of the

Common Council, shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the Department of Finance; a receipt for each payment made on account of, or in satisfaction of, the same, shall be indorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant; which warrant shall be only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section shall be, by the officer receiving the same, immediately deposited with the City Chamberlain, and the account of sales, verified by the officer making the sale, shall be immediately filed in the office of the Comptroller. No expenditure for works or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made, except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure be authorized by the Common Council.

OATHS. § 39. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government, shall, on or before the first day of January next succeeding each election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully to perform the duties of his office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the Mayor's office.

MISDEMEANORS. § 40. Any officer of the city government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this charter, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the city charter; and any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall be guilty of perjury.

FERRIES. § 41. All ferries, docks, piers, and slips shall be leased; and all sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a pre-emptive right,) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security. No lease hereafter given (except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing) shall be for a longer period than ten years; and all ferry leases shall be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement or neglect to provide adequate accommodations. All persons acquiring any ferry lease or other franchise, or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, and other property of the former lessees or grantees, actually necessary for the purpose of such ferry grant or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and for thirty days in each of the daily newspapers so employed.

CELEBRATIONS. § 42. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council.

ELECTIONS. § 43. The Common Council are hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulation of all elections authorized under the provisions of this act, and in conformity, as far as may be, to the general election laws, except as herein otherwise provided.

FEES AND SALARIES. § 44. No officer under this charter, except the Collector of City Revenue, Collector of Assessments, Clerk of Arrears, Counsel to the Corporation or Inspector of Vessels, shall have or receive from the Corporation or city treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services, except a salary, except that the City Inspector may receive to his own use such portion of the fees allowed for the recording births and marriages, as are or may be prescribed by law. The salaries of all officers provided for by this act, or that may be created by the Common Council in pursuance of this act, shall be prescribed by ordinance to be passed by the Common Council and approved as herein before provided, for the approval of all ordinances, for raising and appropriating the money or disposing of the property of the city; and any fees that now are, or hereafter may be provided for any officer under this charter except as aforesaid, shall, on the receipt thereof, be paid by such officer into the city treasury. No member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member.

SECURITIES. § 45. All officers or other persons, to whom the receipts or expenditures of the city, or fees or funds payable into the city treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty in such form and amount as the Common Council may prescribe, which shall be annually renewed.

ALLOWANCES. § 46. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.

PERSONS IN ARREARS. § 47. No bid shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

COURTS. § 48. No Alderman shall hereafter sit or act as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General or Special Sessions in the city and county of New-York; but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of magistrate in the arrest, commitment or bailing of offenders, excepting that he can not let to bail or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate. Courts of Oyer and Terminer in and for the city and county of New-York may be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court

and the Court of General Sessions in and for the said city and county, by the Recorder or City Judge of the said city and county; of Special Sessions therein, by any two Police Justices of said city, and when either of the said courts shall be held as aforesaid, all the powers and jurisdiction appertaining by law to each of said courts, shall be possessed and exercised by the officer or officers holding the same.

GRAND JURY. § 49. The grand jury of the county may present any officer other than Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, or Comptroller, created by or holding office under this charter, but only upon testimony from witnesses who are personally cognizant of the facts they testify to, and after the person so charged shall have had a reasonable opportunity to appear before said grand jury in person, in explanation thereof. This presentment may charge such officer with willful and fraudulent omission of duty, or commission of any official act prohibited by law. It shall be filed with the clerk of the court to which the presentment is made. A copy shall be served upon the officer aforesaid, who shall be required to plead thereto as to an indictment. If he admit the charge of the presentment so filed and served, the court shall declare his office vacant. If he deny them, the said presentment shall be tried in the same manner as an indictment. If the jury convict him of any charge contained in the presentment, the court shall then declare his office vacant. The court shall order its declaration, if the person so presented shall be found guilty, to be entered on its minutes, and a copy thereof filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, and thereupon the said office shall become vacant, and the person so convicted shall forever be disqualified from holding any office, not elective, under the City Charter.

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS. § 50. The city of New-York shall be divided into seventeen aldermanic districts, as follows:

The first district shall consist of all that part of the city south of a line drawn from the Hudson River through the middle of Chambers street to the middle of Duane street, down the middle of Duane street to Rose street, down the middle of Rose street to Frankfort street, down the middle of Frankfort street to Pearl street, down the middle of Pearl street to Dover street, and down the middle of Dover street to the East River.

The second district shall be bounded southerly by the first district, then up the middle of Broadway from Chambers street to Franklin street, down the centre of Franklin to Baxter street, up the centre of Baxter to Bayard street, through the centre of Bayard to Bowery, down the centre of Bowery to Catharine street, and down the centre of Catharine street to East River, and east by the river.

The third district shall be bounded southerly by the first district, then up the middle of Broadway, from Chambers street to Spring street, through the middle of Spring street to Hudson River, and west by the river.

The fourth district shall be bounded southerly by the second district, then up the middle of Broadway, from Franklin to Grand street, through the centre of Grand street to Clinton street, down the centre of Clinton street to East River, and east by the river.

The fifth district shall be bounded southerly by the third district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Spring street to Fourth street, thence through the centre of Fourth street to Christopher street, and through the centre of Christopher street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The sixth district shall be bounded southerly by the fourth district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Grand street to Houston street, then down the middle of Houston street to Clinton street, and down the middle of Clinton street to Grand street.

The seventh district shall be bounded southerly by the fifth district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Fourth to Fourteenth street, and through the centre of Fourteenth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The eighth district shall be bounded south and east by the East River, on the west and north by a line drawn from the river up the middle of Clinton street to Houston street, and down the middle of Houston street to said river.

The ninth district shall be bounded southerly by the seventh district, and then by a line drawn through the middle of Sixth Avenue, from Fourteenth street to Twenty-sixth street, and through the centre of Twenty-sixth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The tenth district shall be bounded on the south by the sixth district, thence by a line drawn through the middle of Broadway from Houston street to Fourteenth street, down the middle of Fourteenth street to Avenue A, and down the middle of Avenue A to Houston street.

The eleventh district shall be bounded southerly by the ninth district, thence by a line drawn through the middle of Sixth avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street, and through the centre of Fortieth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The twelfth district shall be bounded southerly by the middle of Houston street, thence by a line drawn up the middle of Avenue A from Houston street to Fourteenth street, and down the middle of Fourteenth street to the East river, and east by said river.

The thirteenth district shall be formed of the territory now known as the Twenty-second Ward.

The fourteenth district shall be bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Fourteenth street with the East river, thence through the centre of Fourteenth street to the Sixth avenue, thence through the centre of Sixth avenue to Twenty-sixth street, and thence through the centre of Twenty-sixth street to the East river, and easterly by the river.

The fifteenth district shall be bounded southerly by the fourteenth district, thence through the centre of Sixth avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street, thence through the centre of Fortieth street to the East river, and easterly by said river.

The sixteenth district shall comprehend the territory now known as the Nineteenth Ward.

The seventeenth district shall comprehend the territory now known as the Twelfth Ward, being that portion of the city of New-York north of the centre of Eighty-sixth street.

**FIRST
ELECTION.**

§ 51. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen, provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for charter officers, to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; all persons who shall have been elected under former laws regulating or affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office* until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner, and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections 20 and 49 of this act, and all other charter officers, and all school officers, and each governor of the Alms-house, whose term of office may expire with the present municipal year, shall be also elected on the day before provided for by this section.

§ 52. Every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or **BRIBERY.** cause, or aid or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property, or any thing of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be then pending, or may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift, or promise, or undertaking, to make the same, under any agreement or undertaking that his vote, opinion, judgment, or action, shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause, or proceeding then pending, or which may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment, under the charter of the city of New-York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence

before any grand jury or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

§ 53. The annual election for charter-officers, school-officers, and Governors of the Alms-house, after the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the first Tuesday in December, and the officers elected at the first election, as hereinbefore provided, and in each year thereafter, shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding. All the provisions of law not new in force in regard to the notification, duration, conduct of election, and canvassing of votes at general elections, shall apply to the first election provided for herein, and to each annual election of charter officers, except that the returns of all elections provided for by this act shall be filed by the district canvassers, in the several districts, with the Clerk of the Common Council, within twenty-four hours after the polls are closed; and the said returns shall be canvassed by the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of City Canvassers. The Clerk of the Common Council shall be Clerk to the said Board of City Canvassers; and the said Board shall meet on the Thursday succeeding such election, and shall, within ten days thereafter, wholly complete such canvass, and file, within the same time, duplicate statements of the result, in the respective offices of the Clerk of the Common Council and County Clerk. The Clerk of the Common Council, within five days succeeding the filing of the said statement, shall give to each person declared elected, a certificate thereof.

REPEAL OF OTHER CHARTERS. **§ 54.** The act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty one; and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New-York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; are hereby repealed; and all laws inconsistent with this act are also hereby repealed; but the charter of the city of New-York, known as the Donogan and Montgomerie charter, so far as the same or either of them are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued, or proceeding commenced before this act takes effect.

TO TAKE EFFECT. **§ 55.** This act shall take effect on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

PASSED APRIL 15, 1857.

THE POLICE DISTRICT. SEC. 1. The counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, are hereby constituted for the purposes of this act, into one district, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York." Immediately upon the passage of this act, and thereafter, from time to time, as required by this act, there shall be appointed by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate, (except that during any recess of the Senate the Governor may appoint, subject to the thereafter consent of the same,) five commissioners of police, who shall be the chief officers of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and who shall severally possess and perform therein the powers and duties authorized and enjoined by this act. The said commissioners, together with the mayors of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, ex officio, shall form the board of police for the said district, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum of such board for the transaction of business.

DUTIES OF FIRST COMMISSIONERS. § 2. Three of said commissioners shall be appointed from the city of New-York, one from Kings county, one from the county of Richmond or Westchester. The persons so first appointed shall thereupon assemble together in the office of the Secretary of State, and draw lots among themselves in the presence of the said Secretary of State or his deputy, for three terms of office; one term to expire for three commissioners upon the first day of May, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; another term to expire for two commissioners on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Each commissioner appointed to fill a term succeeding an expiring one, shall be appointed thereafter for a full term of three years, and the appointment for such full term shall be made as provided in section first, and shall be made from the county in which the vacancy occurred. Any vacancy as commissioner of police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District," shall be filled by the board of police for the residue of the unexpired term. Any one of the said commissioners who shall, during his term of office, accept any other place of public trust or emolument, or who shall, during the same period, receive any nomination for an office elective by the people, without publicly declining the same within ten days succeeding the said nomination, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office. Any one of the commissioners aforesaid may be at all times removed by the Governor, under the provisions of the statutes relating to the removal from office of sheriffs, which provisions are hereby extended so far as to relate to each one of the said commissioners.

§ 3. Upon the conclusion of the drawing for terms of
OATH OF OFFICE. office, provided for in the preceding section, the said Secretary of State, or his deputy, shall file a certificate of the result thereof, and give to each commissioner the proper certificate of his office, according to the term he shall have so drawn as aforesaid. The said Secretary of State, or his deputy, shall then administer the constitutional oath of office to each commissioner, and make the proper record thereof; whereupon the said commissioners may organize themselves into a board of police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and assume control of the police force thereof.

§ 4. The officers of the board of police shall be a president and a treasurer, who shall each be selected from among the said commissioners. The board shall have power to appoint a chief clerk and six deputy clerks for the said district, who shall severally hold office at the pleasure of the said board. The principal office of the board shall be located in such part of the said "The Metropolitan Police District" as may be deemed most advisable and convenient for the transaction of business. The said office shall be rented by the board, and the superintendent of police hereafter created, shall have office accommodation in the same building with that occupied by the said board. The office accommodations for the two deputy superintendents of police hereinafter created, may be, at the discretion of the commissioners, located in any part of the district, except that one deputy superintendent of police shall have office accommodations in the city of Brooklyn.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the board of police hereby constituted, at all times of the day and night, within the boundaries of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," to preserve the public peace; to prevent crime, and arrest offenders; to protect the rights of persons and property; to guard the public health; to preserve order at every primary and public election; to remove nuisances existing in public streets, roads, places, and highways; to provide a proper police force at every fire, in order that thereby the firemen and property may be protected; to protect strangers and travellers at steamboat and ship-landings, and railway stations; to see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding pawnbrokers, mock auctions, emigrants, elections, gambling, intemperance, lottery policies, vagrants, disorderly persons, and the public health, are properly enforced; and to obey and enforce all ordinances of common councils and boards of supervisors, and town and village authorities, within the said "The Metropolitan Police District," which are applicable to police or health.

§ 6. The said duties of the board of police shall be more especially executed under the direction and control of said board, and according to rules and regulations which it is hereby authorized to pass from time to time for the more proper government and discipline of its subordinate officers, by a police:

force for the whole of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and authorized to do duty in any part thereof, without regard to residence or county lines. The said police force shall consist of a general superintendent of police, and two

THE POLICE deputy superintendents of police, five surgeons of
FORUM police, and so many inspectors or captains of police

not to exceed forty, so many sergeants of police not to exceed one hundred and fifty, and so many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the board of supervisors of the county of New-York, to be appointed as a quota of the patrol force, to be paid for by said county, and as many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the common council of the city of Brooklyn, to be appointed as a quota of the patrol force to be paid for by the city of Brooklyn, and so many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the supervisors of the towns of the county of Kings, not included within the municipal jurisdiction of the city of Brooklyn, to be appointed as a quota of the police force to be paid for by said towns of the county of Kings, and as many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the supervisors of the counties of Richmond and Westchester, to be appointed as a quota of the patrol force to be paid for by said counties respectively, in the mode and manner hereinafter provided, and the aforesaid authorities may from time to time increase or diminish the number of patrolmen : and until otherwise provided for as aforesaid, the said quota of patrol force for the county of New-York and for the county of Kings, shall be of the number of patrolmen now existing by law in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The said offices hereby created for the said police force, shall be

TRANS OF severally filled by appointment from the board of police,
OFFICE. in the mode prescribed by this act; and each person so appointed shall hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the said board, the laws of the State, and the ordinances existing within the district, enacted by the city, county, town, and village authorities within the same, and which ordinances apply to such part of the district where the members of the police force may be on duty.

§ 7. The qualifications, enumeration, and distribution of duties, mode of trial, and removal from office of each
QUALIFICA-
TIONS. officer of the said police force, shall be particularly defined and prescribed by rules and regulations of the board of police, in accordance with the constitution and law of the State; provided, however, that no person shall be so appointed to office, or hold office in the police force aforesaid, who can not read and write the English language, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who shall not have resided within the said the "Metropolitan Police District" during a term of five years next preceeding his appointment, or who shall ever have been convicted of crime; and provided, that no person shall be removed therefrom except upon written charges preferred against him to the board of police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defense; and provided, that whenever any vacancy shall occur as in-

spector of police, the same shall be filled by an appointment from among the persons then in office as sergeants of police, and a like vacancy in the office as sergeants of police, shall be filled by appointment from among the persons then in office as police patrolmen.

§ 8. The members of the police force of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," shall possess in every part of the State of New-York all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process; and any warrant for search or arrest issued by any magistrate of the State of New-York, may be executed in any part of the State by any member of the police force of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," without any backing or indorsement of the said warrant, and according to the terms thereof: and all the provisions of sections 7, 8, and 9 of chapter two, title two, part four of the Revised Statutes in relation to the giving and taking of bail shall apply to this act. The general and deputy superintendents, and inspectors or captains of police, having just cause to suspect that any felony has been or is being, or is about to be committed within any building, or on board of any boat or vessel within the said "The Metropolitan Police District," may enter upon the same at all hours of the day and night, to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention or detection of all felonies, and may take then and there into custody all persons suspected of being concerned in such felonies, and also may take charge of all property which he or they shall have then and there just cause to suspect has been stolen.

§ 9. If the general superintendent of police shall report, GAMING HOUSES. in writing, to the board of police, that there are good grounds for believing any house or room within the said "The Metropolitan Police District" to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or cock-pit, and if two or more householders, dwelling within the said district, and not belonging to the metropolitan police aforesaid, shall make oath in writing before any one of the commissioners of police, and annexed to the said report, (which oath every commissioner of police is hereby empowered to administer, receive, and subscribe,) that the premises complained of by the general superintendent of police are commonly reported and are believed by the deponents to be kept as a common gaming-house or cock-pit, it shall be lawful for any commissioner of police, by order in writing, to authorize the said general superintendent, or either deputy superintendent of police, to enter upon such premises, together with such members of the patrol force as shall be directed by the said commissioner by name, to accompany him or them, and if necessary, to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody all persons who shall be found therein, and to destroy all implements of gaming found therein, and forthwith to convey the said persons before any magistrate of the district, who shall forthwith proceed to hear the proof whether or no any of such persons were in such premises for the purposes of gaming; and if there shall be probable cause for believing that any of such persons were so in such premises for the purposes of gaming, then the

said magistrate shall forthwith order, by due commitment, any of the said persons to find good bail with two householders of the metropolitan police district as his sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the proper criminal court of the county wherein the said premises are situated, having jurisdiction to try misdemeanors, either at the term thereof then in being, or at the next term thereof, to answer any indictment which may be found thereat, charging him with being in the said premises as a common gambler, or in default thereof, the said magistrate shall commit to the common jail or city prison of the county for such trial. The said magistrate shall immediately send the proofs in writing to the district attorney of the county, whose duty it shall be in preference to any other case in his office of prosecution for an offense, to lay the same before the grand jury of the county, and upon indictment being thereupon found, to immediately try the same in preference to every other case, subject to the discretion of the court. It shall be sufficient in the said indictment to charge that the defendant, (naming him) upon a day certain, and at an hour certain, was arrested within a common gaming-house, and is a common gambler. If the jury are satisfied that the premises in which he was arrested was kept for purposes of gaming, and that he was present for the purpose of gaming, then the said defendant may be convicted as a common gambler. If convicted as such common gambler, then the court shall forthwith sentence him as for a misdemeanor, to an imprisonment not less than ten days in the jail of the county, or penitentiary not exceeding one year, and at hard labor therein, or to a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars. The phrase, "purposes of gaming," in this section, shall be taken to mean any purpose of playing for wagers of money at any game of chance, by whatsoever name the same shall be known. If the said implements of gaming seized shall have annexed to the same any thing of value, apart from their value as such implements, the said thing of value so annexed to the implements ordered to be destroyed, shall be returned to the owner thereof.

§ 10. It is hereby made the duty of the board of police, for more effectually distributing and enforcing its police PRECINCTS. government and discipline, to divide the said "The Metropolitan Police District" into precincts not exceeding forty and without regard to county or ward boundaries, and to assign one inspector or captain of police, and four sergeants of police to each of said precincts. The board may from time to time establish

SUB-STATIONS. a station, or sub-stations, in each precinct, for the accommodation of the police force on duty therein. It may from time to time detail and change, without regard to or limitation of residence, inspectors or captains, sergeants, and patrolmen, and door-men to such parts of the district, rivers, creeks, and harbors therein, or to such of the police and criminal courts, and to the public offices of the government of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and to the quarantine and emigration offices, as it may deem

SUS-PENSIONS. advisable. It shall not suspend members of the police force from pay for more than thirty days. It shall promulgate all regulations and orders through the general su-

SUPERINTENDENT'S POWERS. The superintendent of police, who shall take the place of the mayors of the city of New-York and of the city of Brooklyn, as being at the head of the police department or force in the said cities, but always subject to the orders and regulations of the board of police; and it shall be the duty of the police force to respect and obey the said general superintendent of police as the head and chief of the same, subject to the rules and regulations and general orders of the board of police.

§ 11. The board of police, whenever it shall see fit, **PATROLMEN.** shall, on the application of any person or persons, showing the necessity thereof, appoint and swear any additional number of patrolmen to do duty at any place within "The Metropolitan Police District," at the charge and expense of the person or persons by whom the application shall be made, (but not to exceed the yearly sum provided for patrolmen of the force, provided by this act as the general police force,) and the patrolmen so appointed shall be subject to the orders of the board of police, and shall obey the rules and regulations of the board, and conform to its general discipline, and to such other special regulations as may be made, and shall wear such dress or emblem as the board may direct, and shall, during the term of their holding appointment, possess all the powers, privileges and duties of the patrol force heretofore prescribed. The persons so appointed may be removed at any time by the board of police without assigning cause thereof upon one month's notice of the intention so to do, given to the person or persons who applied for the appointment as aforesaid. The board of police may also, upon any emergency of riot, pestilence, invasion, or during any day of public election or celebration, appoint as many

SPECIAL PATROLMEN. special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens, as it may deem advisable, and for a specified time, and during the term of service of any such special patrolman, he shall possess all the powers and privileges, and perform all the duties of the patrolmen of the standing police force of the district; but the board of police, in making such appointment, shall in no way interfere with the force of the lawful command of the sheriff of counties, as now provided for by law. And such special patrol shall wear an emblem to be prescribed by the police commissioners.

§ 12. No member of the police force, under penalty **RESIGNATIONS.** of forfeiting the pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign from the police force, unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof, in writing, to the General Superintendent of the Police, and no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the board of police to any office in the said police force.

§ 13. All stolen property taken by members of the police force shall be kept in a place and by a person to be **STOLEN PROPERTY.** designated by the board of police. Every such article of property shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose, together with the name of the owner, if ascertained, and the

name of the place where found, and of the person from whom taken, with the general circumstances and the date of its receipt, and the name of the officer recovering the same. The board of police shall also cause to be kept general complaint books, in which shall be entered every complaint, preferred upon personal knowledge of the circumstances thereof, with the name and residence of the complainant. It shall also cause to be kept books for the registry of lost, missing, or stolen property, for the general convenience of the public and of the police force of the district. It shall also cause to be

Books kept books of records of "The Metropolitan Police or Records. District," wherein shall be entered the name of every member of the police force, with his time and place of nativity, the time and place when he became a citizen, if he was born out of the United States, his age, his former occupation, number of family, and the residence thereof, the date of appointment or dismissal from office, with the cause of the latter. And in every such record sufficient space shall be left against all such entries, wherein to make record of the number of arrests made by such members of the police force, or of any special services deemed meritorious by the inspectors or captains of police. It shall also cause to be kept in proper books, the accounts of the treasurer of the board, and number of the several meetings thereof, and all receipts for moneys, or warrants, or checks for moneys, shall be written in books kept for the purpose, and the said receipts signed by the person or persons in every case receiving money, warrants, or checks from the treasurer. All such books shall be at all business hours, and when not in actual use, open to public inspection. The board of police shall also cause to be kept and bound, all police returns and reports of the district.

§ 14. It shall be the duty of the common councils of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, in accordance with the practice and ordinances now existing therein, to provide, at the expense of said cities respectively, all necessary accommodations, within such precinct of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," as shall be contained within the boundaries of the said cities respectively, for the station houses required by the board of police, for the accommodation of the police force of such precincts, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offenses. It shall also be the duty of the said common councils, respectively, to furnish the same suitably, and to warm and light the same by day and night. In case the said common councils, or either of them, neglect or refuse so to do, after having been thereto requested by the board of police, then the said board may make their own provisions in the premises, and the same when made, shall become a proper charge and debt for the expenses and disbursements thereof, against the said city or cities whose common council has so neglected or refused to make provision as aforesaid. The accommodations required in the counties of Richmond and Westchester, and in the county towns of Kings county, respectively, shall be those ordinarily made and used therein by the criminal authorities of each town or

village therein; and so far as the detention of persons under arrest is concerned, the same shall be lawful in any part of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," without regard to county lines thereon, on direction to that effect by any inspector or captain of police; and

in every case of arrest, the same shall be made known
ARRESTS. within six hours thereafter to the inspector or captain upon duty in the precinct wherein the arrest was made, by the person making the same, and it shall be the duty of the said inspector, within twelve hours after such notice, to make written return thereof according to the rules and regulations of the board of police, together with the name of the party arrested, the offense,

the place of arrest, and the place of detention. The

DETENTION OF board of police shall provide suitable accommodation

WITNESSES. within the said "The Metropolitan Police District,"

for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct, and it shall be the duty of all magistrates in committing witnesses to have regard to the rules and regulations of the board of police in respect to their detention.

§ 15. All telegraphic apparatus, public police property, **POLICE** books, records, and accoutrements, now in the possession **PROPERTY.** of the police departments of Brooklyn and New-York, are hereby given for the use (at the proper places within the counties of Kings and Brooklyn, and not to be removed from the county wherein now used) of the board of police herein authorized, but the ownership of the same and the use thereof as aforesaid, shall be according to the ordinances which the common councils of the cities in which the said property is situated, have enacted or may hereafter enact. The board of police shall have power to erect and maintain, under the general laws of the State relating to telegraph lines, all such lines of telegraph in such places within the said district, as for purposes of police, the board shall deem necessary.

§ 16. The necessary expenses incurred in the execution of criminal process within the said "The Metropolitan Police District," shall be a county charge only **EXPENSES.** against the county from which the said process issued.

§ 17. The constables elected by the electors within **CONSTABLES.** the counties of Westchester and Richmond, and in the county towns of Kings, shall possess all the powers conferred by this act upon patrolmen of the police force. The board of supervisors in each of the said last-mentioned counties, and the supervisors of the county towns of Kings in board assembled, may call upon the board of police to appoint for duty within the police precincts of which the said county shall be a part, as many additional inspectors or captains, sergeants, and patrolmen as it shall enumerate and describe, upon appropriating to the police fund the necessary expenses and salaries to be incurred thereby. Any of the village or town authorities within the said counties respectively, may also make such demand upon the board of police, upon making the like pro-

vision of pay; and it shall be the duty of the board of police to appoint such officers, who shall thereafter become regular members of the police force of the district, and subject to all the rules and regulations of the board, discharge the duties, and possess powers and privileges as such members. The supervisors of the counties of Richmond, Westchester, and Kings, are hereby authorized from time to time to levy and raise by tax upon the real and personal property taxable within each county, such sum or sums of money as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this section or the police purposes of this act.

EXEMPTIONS. § 18. No person holding office under this act shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpoena from civil courts, whilst actually on duty.

HEALTH OFFICER. § 19. The health officer of the port of New-York shall have power at all times to call upon any of the police force of the district, to a number not exceeding ten, to aid him upon any necessary emergency in enforcing the powers and duties conferred upon his office by law, and it shall thereupon become the duty of any such member of the police force, so called upon, to obey him. But such service shall not continue longer than twenty-four hours.

ORDINANCES TO BE ENFORCED. § 20. The board of police shall at all times cause the ordinances of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to be properly enforced, and it shall be the duty of said board at all times, whenever consistent with the rules and regulations of the board, and with the requirements of this act, to furnish all information desired, and comply with all the requests made by the common councils of the said cities, or by the mayors thereof, or by the boards of supervisors of the counties of Westchester and Richmond, and the county towns of Kings. The board of police is hereby invested with all the powers now conferred by law upon the mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, in respect to ordering military assistance in aid of the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrection, protect the property, and preserve the public tranquillity. The board of police shall appoint all court clerks prescribed to the judicial districts in which police justices are elected in the city and county of New-York, and it shall designate the courts at which they shall do duty respectively. The board of police shall have power to issue subpoenas attested in the name of its president, to compel before it the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations. Each commissioner of police, the general superintendent of police, and each deputy superintendent of police, and the chief clerk of the board of police are hereby given power to administer, take, receive, and subscribe all affirmations and oaths, to any witnesses summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized as aforesaid, or to any depositions necessary by the rules and regulations of the board

COURT CLERKS. **SUBPOENAS.** **OATHS.**

of police. Any willful and corrupt false swearing by any witness or person making deposition before any of the officers last mentioned, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said rules and regulations, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offense. The

WITNESSES. provisions of law now existing in respect to attachment of witnesses before committees of the common council of New-York, and to the compulsory attendance of the said witnesses to appear and testify before them, are hereby applied to the case of witnesses subpoenaed before the board of police.

ELECTIONS. § 21. It shall be the duty of the board of police to detail, on the day of any election within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, at least two patrolmen to each election poll, and shall, in and for each of the said cities, appoint all poll clerks provided for by law, and shall, in and for the said cities, provide ballot-boxes for use at general, special and charter elections, and keep custody of the said boxes, except during the taking, receiving, and counting of the votes. It shall not be lawful for any

SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS. person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said "The Metropolitan Police District," under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the district attorney of the county wherein the offense is committed, for the benefit of the police contingent fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the board of police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election, to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said district.

BOOTHES. § 22. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, if there be a penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in "The Metropolitan Police District," or upon any member of the police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offense against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

SALARIES. § 23. The treasurer of the board of police shall receive an annual stated salary of three thousand dollars, and each other commissioner shall receive an allowance of eight dollars for each day of actual service, the same to be certified to the comptroller of the State by the treasurer of the board; but no other compensation shall be paid or allowed to the members of the board. The general superintendent of police shall receive a like salary of three thou-

said dollars; each deputy superintendent of police shall receive a like salary of two thousand dollars; each surgeon of police shall receive a like salary of fifteen hundred dollars; each inspector or captain of police shall receive a like salary of twelve hundred dollars; each sergeant of police shall receive a like salary of nine hundred dollars; the chief clerk to the board of police shall receive a like salary of two thousand dollars; and each deputy clerk a like salary of one thousand dollars. The pay of each police patrolman shall be at the rate of eight hundred dollars, and that of each doorman at the rate of seven hundred dollars per year. The salaries shall be paid quarterly, and the pay monthly, to each person entitled thereto. The salary of each commissioner shall be paid to him by the comptroller of the State out of the police fund. Each inspector or captain shall receive monthly from the treasurer of the board the sums required for the pay of the patrolmen and doormen doing duty within his police precinct. No member of the board of police or of the police force shall receive or share in, for his own benefit, under any pretense whatsoever, any present, fee, gift or emolument for police services other than the regular salary and pay provided by this section, except by unanimous consent of the board of police.

§ 24. All rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments **REWARDS.** that may be allowed by the board of police, to be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force, and all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, shall be paid into the bank wherein the treasurer of the board of police shall be required, as hereinafter provided, to keep his account. The payments so made shall constitute a fund to be called the "Police Life and Health Insurance Fund;" and the persons who shall from time to time fill the office of the said the treasurer of the board of police, and that of the comptrollers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are hereby declared the trustees of the said fund, and may invest the same as they shall see fit, either in whole or in part.

§ 25. Whenever any member of the police force, in the actual performance of his duty, shall become bodily disabled, his necessary expenses, on the certificate of a surgeon of police, stating the manner, cause, and condition of injury, and approved by the board of police, during the time his disabling as aforesaid continues, may become a charge upon the fund provided for in the preceding section. If such bodily disabling is likely to continue for life, on the like certificate to that effect, and the like approval, the sum of one thousand dollars may be chargeable upon the said fund, to be paid to the person so injured. If any member of the police force, in the performance of his duty, shall be killed, or shall die from the effect of any injury received by him **KILLED IN SERVICE.** whilst in such performance, and there shall be any person absolutely interested, pecuniarily, in the continuance of his life, a sum of two thousand dollars may be chargeable against the said last mentioned fund, to be paid to the person so interested. In every case, the board of police shall inquire into the circumstances, and if satisfied the charge upon the said fund is correct, shall order the same to be paid by the draft of the said trustees upon the said fund.

each writing his signature thereto. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to special patrolmen, appointed as hereinbefore provided for, at the request and expense of private parties.

TAXATION FOR SUPPORT OF DEPARTMENT. § 26. The board of supervisors in the county of New-York and the joint board of supervisors and aldermen of the city of Brooklyn and Kings respectively, shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, such sums of money as the board of police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District," on or before the first Monday of June in each year, shall apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by each city and county, which several sums of money shall be applied by the said board of police for the fiscal purposes of this act. But such apportionment shall not be legal or binding upon the respective boards of supervisors above mentioned, if the apportionment of tax made to each county aforesaid shall exceed the sum which shall be necessary to maintain police accommodations, and the police force used and employed within each or either of the said counties, according to the action of the board of supervisors, nor unless the said apportionment shall be first approved by a majority vote of an auditing committee composed of the president of the board of supervisors in each of the counties embraced by the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and by the comptrollers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively. The said several sums of money apportioned, levied, and collected within each of said cities of New-York and Brooklyn, shall be in lieu of all taxes within each of the said cities for the support of police government therein.

THE POLICE FUND. § 27. Such several sums of money provided for by the preceding section, when collected shall be paid into the treasury of the said respective cities, and be styled the police fund, and next immediately paid into the treasury of the State of New-York, and shall be paid therein and therefrom under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the school fund of the State of New-York, at least once a month, but not in a sum exceeding at any one time one sixth of the whole yearly sum collected; and the sums of money collected by the respective cities aforesaid for the purposes of police therein during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-six and eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and not expended in the respective treasuries of the said cities, shall, immediately upon the organization of the board of police, and after due notice to that effect served upon the comptroller of the city and county of New-York, and city treasurer of Brooklyn, be paid into the State treasury, as part of the police fund, and disbursed, as before provided, to the treasurer of the board of police, on his proper warrants in like manner as aforesaid.

DISBURSEMENTS. § 28. The treasurer of the board of police shall disburse all moneys required for the expenses of the said board, and always upon his said check or warrant upon the funds to the credit of the board, which shall be deposited by the said treasurer in such bank or banks within "The Metropolitan Police District," as shall be designated for that purpose by the Comptroller of the State of New-York. No expenses other than salaries and pay herein pro-

shall ever be incurred by the board of police, except for rents, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and light, unless the same shall be expressly authorized and provision therefor made as a separate county or city charge by the board of supervisors for the county, or the joint board of the supervisors and aldermen of the city of Brooklyn, within which the expenditure becomes necessary.

BOND OF TREASURER. § 29. The treasurer of the board of police shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond by himself, together with sufficient sureties, not less than two, in a penalty of fifty thousand dollars to the people of the State of New-York, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; the sureties to justify before a justice of the supreme court of the first or second judicial districts. This bond shall be approved by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and shall be filed in the office of said Comptroller. Whenever any of its conditions shall be violated, the said bond may be sued upon by the Attorney General of the State, and the proceeds of suit paid to the credit of the police fund provided by section twenty-seven.

SECURITY OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OATH OF OFFICE. § 30. The board of police shall require and make suitable provisions respecting security to be entered into by the general and deputy superintendents of police, and by the inspectors of police, and for the taking by members of the police force of an oath of office, and the registry of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the board of police, which oath of office may be taken before any commissioner of police, who is hereby empowered to administer and receive the same.

POWERS OF BOARD. § 31. From and after the first meeting of the board of police, under the provisions of this act, it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the board of commissioners of police of the city of New-York, or upon the mayor, recorder, and city judge of said city, as police commissioners, or upon the mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, as the heads therein of the respective police departments of those cities, or upon the alderman of the city of Brooklyn, which power and authority shall relate to or in any way be connected with the police government, police appointments, or police discipline within either of said cities, or within the counties of Kings and New-York; and from and after the said first meeting of the board of police of "The Metropolitan Police District," the duty and authority and power of each and all of the aforementioned officers, in relation to police government, appointment, and discipline shall wholly cease, and vest, as aforesaid, in the said board of police constituted by this act, except that the mayors of Brooklyn and New-York, shall be, with the commissioners, members ex officio of the board of police, and entitled to one vote each at every session thereof, when present at its meetings.

TITLES OF OFFICERS. § 32. From and after the passage of this act, the designation of chief of police, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, shall be respectively deputy superintendents of police, and the persons filling the first-mentioned offices

shall continue, under their new name, to discharge, as before, the duties of heads of the police departments in the said respective cities, but only until a general superintendent of police shall be selected and appointed by the board of police, from and after which they shall discharge duty, respectively, as his deputies. From and after the passage of this act, captains of police in New-York and Brooklyn, shall be designated inspectors or captains of police; lieutenants and assistant captains of police in said cities shall be designated sergeants of police, and perform duty concurrently with the sergeants then in office, until the board shall regulate the proper number of such sergeants according to the terms of this act; and policemen shall be designated patrolmen. The present wards of the said cities shall be police precincts within "The Metropolitan Police District," until new ones are made by the board of police. The police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws, at the passage of this act, and according to the regulations of the departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the board of police, under this act, when the said police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the police force of "The Metropolitan Police District" hereby constituted.

**RE-
MOVALS.** § 33. The board of police shall remove from office any one of the present members of the police departments of New-York or Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section seven of this act, but shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the seventh section of this act.

REPORTS. § 34. The general superintendent of police shall make to the board of police quarterly reports, in writing, of the state of "The Metropolitan Police District," with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the improvement of the police government and discipline of the said district. The board of police shall, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, report in writing the condition of the police within the said police district, to the Governor of the State.

**REPEAL OF
FORMER
STATUTES** § 35. All statutes, parts of statutes, and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, together with all modes and qualifications of appointment to office as members of police departments, or of elections to office therein inconsistent with the provisions of this act, whether such statutes, provisions, and modes of qualifications relate to the city of Brooklyn or to the county of Kings, or to the city and county of New-York.

§ 36. Wherever in any statute not inconsistent with this act, the word chief of police shall occur, it shall be taken to mean general superintendent of police; in like manner, the word captain of police shall be deemed to mean inspector or captain of police; in like manner, the words lieutenants or assistant captains of police shall be taken to mean sergeants of police; and the words policemen and patrolmen shall be identical in meaning in any act not repealed by this act.

§ 37. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHRONOLOGY, 1857.—DOMESTIC.

DECEMBER, 1856.

1.—The House of Representatives refused to admit Mr. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas, by 97 to 104; he is admitted, Dec. 10th, 112 to 108.

3.—The State prisoners in Kansas acquitted of the charge of murder. Henry H. Howard elected Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department.

6.—Steamer Kentucky exploded near Cincinnati; three killed.

8.—Railroad collision on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; 10 persons killed.

11.—Gov. Allston, of South-Carolina, inaugurated.

13.—Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah adjourns.

14.—Hudson River Railroad Co.'s Depot at East-Albany burnt; loss, \$100,000.

15.—The House of Representatives pronounces against the slave-trade, 152 to 57; refuses to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, 188 to 8.

16.—Special message on Kansas from the President.

18.—State Temperance Convention at Albany.

20.—Bark Tasso, from Honduras, for New-York, wrecked off Barnegat; six lives lost.

22.—Savannah steamer Knoxville burnt at New-York; loss \$200,000.

24.—Slave insurrections discovered in Alabama. Steamer Tennessee sails from New-York with 150 recruits for Walker.

25.—Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, resigns his office.

27.—Express train of the Harlem Railroad thrown off the track; seven injured.

30.—Fire at Paterson, N. J.; loss, \$50,000.

—Hostilities against the Seminoles suspended. William Strickland, bookseller in Mobile, banished from the city for selling abolitionist works.

JANUARY, 1857.

4.—First transit over the Tehuantepec wagon road to the Pacific Ocean.

6.—New-York Legislature convenes; Gov. King's message delivered. Vermont State Capitol burnt; loss, \$132,000. Free State Legislature of Kansas meets at Topeka; the members are arrested by Judge Cato.

8.—National Convention of the veterans of 1812 meets at Washington.

9.—House of Representatives discusses the articles of the New-York Daily Times on Congressional Corruptions. 10. Special Committee of Investigation appointed. 14. Witnesses summoned from New-York. Mr. Raymond examined before the Committee. 21. J. W. Simonton arraigned at the bar of the House for contempt.

- 9.—Senator Sumner reflected from Massachusetts.
 12.—Territorial Legislature of Kansas assembles at Leecompton; Gov. Geary's message delivered.
 13.—Simon Cameron chosen U. S. Senator over Forney, by 67 to 59. Pro-slavery Convention meets at Leecompton.
 16.—Fire at Milford, Mass.; loss, \$50,000. Vessels cut through by the ice in New-York harbor; bark Byron sunk.
 17.—East River frozen over; persons cross on the ice.
 18.—Brig Emeline, of Maine, wrecked on the New-Jersey coast; six lives lost.
 19.—Immense fall of snow in New-York.
 24.—Boston harbor frozen over.
 25.—Claverick House in East-Boston burnt; loss, \$30,000.
 30.—A fleet of twenty-four vessels ice-bound in Hampton Roads, Va.
 31.—Accident on Harrisburg Railroad; 20 injured; train ran off track near Middletown. Bills for admission of Minnesota and Oregon as States, passed in House of Representatives.
 —Horrible massacre of whites by Indians in Shasta county, Cal.
 —Mr. Forsyth negotiates a new treaty between Mexico and the United States.
 —The epidemic at the National Hotel, Washington.
 —D. C. Broderick and William N. Gwin elected U. S. Senators from California.
 —Serious disasters at sea; a number of vessels wrecked; suffering among seamen.

FEBRUARY.

- 2.—Accident at the coal pits, Virginia; five persons killed.
 3.—Preston King elected U. S. Senator from New-York.
 8.—Destructive freshets at Albany; immense loss of property on the Hudson river; Railroad travel suspended.
 10.—Fire at the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets, New-York; two lives lost. Steam boiler explosion at Buffalo; seven killed.
 11.—Congress declares the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge.
 13.—Convention of lake underwriters adjourns at Cleveland.
 16.—Convention of Radical Abolitionists at Utica.
 17.—Bill to increase the pay of army officers passed by Congress.
 18.—Special message of Mayor Wood to the Common Council.
 19.—The congressional corruption investigation committee report; four members implicated in corrupt transactions, namely, Welsh, of Conn., Gilbert, of N. Y., Edwards, of N. Y., and Matteson, of N. Y.; committee recommend the expulsion of these members, and also recommend the expulsion of James W. Simonton, of the New-York Times. Report adopted.
 21.—Collision on the Mississippi, between the steamers Humboldt and Belfast; the Humboldt sunk; 20 lives lost.
 23.—Accident on the Lake Shore Railroad; two lives lost.
 28.—The President approves the Coinage bill. State Temperance Convention at Providence, R. I.

21.—American State Council meets at Troy.

25.—Academy of Music at Philadelphia inaugurated. Baron Stoeckel, minister from Russia, and Senor Tassara, minister from Spain, present their credentials to the President.

26.—Wm. A. Gilbert, member of the House, resigns his seat. Mr. Matteson also resigns. Fracas in the House of Representatives, between Wright of Tenn., and Sherman of Ohio.

27.—The President signs the Sub-Marine Atlantic Telegraph bill.

28.—Mr. Edwards, of N. Y., resigns his seat in the House. Territorial Legislature of Kansas passes a bill providing for trials before petty courts, without jury or indictment. Great destruction of property by freshets in south-eastern Missouri.

MARCH, 1857.

2.—Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania. W. F. Packer nominated for Governor.—In November, Packer is elected Governor. Terrible fire at Chicago; loss, \$800,000.

3.—Thirty-fourth Congress expires. Mrs. Cunningham applies to the Surrogate to administer the estate of Dr. Burdell. Senate passes the House Tariff bill; vote in Senate, 85 to 8—House, 124 to 71.

4.—Missouri Legislature limits State debt to \$80,000,000. James Buchanan and Jno. C. Breckenridge inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States. Extra session of the U. S. Senate convenes.

6.—The new Cabinet confirmed by the Senate; Lewis Cass, Sec. of State. Lord Napier, British Minister to the U. S., arrives in New-York. The N. Y. Legislature appoints Messrs. Hall, Benson, and Bowne, Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine. U. S. Supreme Court decides the Dred Scott case to the effect that negroes are not citizens of the United States.

10.—Free State Convention of Kansas meets at Topeka.

11.—The Dallas Clarendon Treaty ratified.

12.—Gov. Geary of Kansas resigns.

14.—Extra Session of the U. S. Senate adjourned.

16.—Lord Napier presented to the President.

22.—Terrible fire at Plymouth, Indiana; loss, \$100,000. Serious troubles with the Indians in Iowa.

23.—The famous Dean and Boker case decided—the Habeas Corpus discharged, and the coachman's wife restored to him.

25.—Fire at Jacksonport, Ark.; loss, \$200,000.

26.—Hon. David Wilmot nominated as Fusion Candidate for Governor of Pa.; is defeated in November. Uenry bill defeated in the N. Y. Senate—16 to 18. New Charter of New-York passed in the Legislature—House, 77 to 87; April 9, Senate passes the bill.

27.—Hon. Robert J. Walker accepts the Governorship of Kansas.

30.—A 100 mile race, from Albany to Whitesboro, between the Taylor and Dalton horses.—New-York horse wins.

APRIL, 1857.

- 2.—Metropolitan Police bill passed in the Assembly, 76 to 82; April 9, Senate passed it.
- 4.—At Cape Vincent, N. Y., the residence of Mr. Grinnshaw burnt; eight lives lost.
- 5.—Fire at Oswego—three lives lost. Extensive tannery at Tunkhannock burned; loss, \$40,000.
- 13.—The Administration acquiesces in the plan of the European Powers for the settlement of the Sound Dues question.
- 16.—American slaver, *Adams Goey*, of N. O., captured by a British cruiser.
- 18.—The Dred Scott resolutions passed by the Legislature.
- 20.—Accident on Hudson River R. R.—Several persons injured.
- 24.—Brigham Young departs for a trip among the Indians.
- 25.—Collision on the Ohio River between steamers Rainbow and Julia Dean; six Germans drowned.
- 28.—Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New-York, delivers his address in favor of the Theatre, at the Academy of Music.
- Massacre by Indians in Minnesota—forty settlers murdered at Big Bend; hostile manifestations of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota and N. W. Iowa; great alarm created.
- U. S. Marshal and Surveyor compelled to flee from Utah.

MAY, 1857.

- 1.—Vote in Massachusetts, providing that voters must read and write. New City Charter in operation.
- 4.—Express train of N. Y. Central R. R. ran off the track, injuring several persons.
- 13.—National Quarantine Convention meets in Philadelphia.
- 14.—The Centennial Celebration of the Swedenborgian Church, in New-York.
- 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets at Cleveland, Ohio.
- 26.—Col. Benton injured by an accident on the Pennsylvania R. R.
- 27.—The National Cincinnati Society meet at Boston; delegates present from every State, except South-Carolina. Gov. Walker's inaugural address delivered to the people of Kansas.
- 30.—Steamship Louisiana burned in Galveston Harbor; 11 lives lost.
- 31.—Small Pox cases at Quarantine. Oregon votes in favor of a State Government. Famine in Northern Michigan.

JUNE, 1857.

- 1.—Judge Roosevelt denies the application for injunction against Quarantine Commissioners.
- 2.—American National Convention meets at Louisville, Ky. 3d. The Philadelphia platform is reaffirmed.

- 3.—American Convention of Pennsylvania meets. Isaac Hazlehurst nominated for Governor.
- 4.—Gov. Halle of New-Hampshire inaugurated. Bonded Warehouse burnt in Brooklyn; loss, \$150,000. Regatta New-York Yacht Club.
- 8.—Board of Councilmen authorizes issue of City bonds of \$275,000 for purchase of State arsenal property. D. D. Conover appointed Street Commissioner by Gov. King; is refused possession of his office by Chas. Turner.
- 9.—Kansas Free State Legislature meets. Gov. Robinson's message delivered.
- 12.—Judgment against the City by Robt. W. Lowber, for \$199,910.
- Aug. 7. Lowber attempts to seize the city property in execution.
- 15.—Mayor Wood appoints Chas. Devlin Street Commissioner.
- 16.—Gen. Walker arrives in New-York. An attempt of Fernando Wood results in a fearful riot at the City Hall—conflict between the new and the old police—troops ordered out.
- 17.—Inauguration of the Warren Statue at Bunker Hill.
- 18.—Terrible freshet at Corning, N. Y.
- 21.—Anti-rent troubles in Berne, N. Y.
- 25.—Main line of the public works of Pennsylvania sold at public auction for \$7,500,000.

JULY, 1857.

- 1.—New Tariff Bill goes into effect. Law takes effect in New-York abolishing the three days' grace on notes.
- 2.—Destructive fires in Cincinnati; loss, \$250,000. The Court of Appeals sustains the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law.
- 8.—Mayor Wood disbands the old police.
- 7.—Bark Panchita captured by a British sloop of war, arrives in New-York, and is handed over to the United States authorities of New York.
- 8.—Fire in New-Orleans; loss, \$350,000.
- 11.—Attack on Segulino's Point, the new Quarantine location. The people of Lawrence, Kansas, adopt a charter in defiance of the Governor's manifesto, and issue an address to the people.
- 18.—German riot in the 17th Ward, New-York.
- 14.—State Lunatic Asylum at Utica burnt; loss, \$200,000.
- 15.—Gov. Walker issues a proclamation to the people of Kansas, warning them against treasonable practices.
- 17.—Simeon Draper resigns from the Metropolitan Police Commission.
- 19.—D. D. Conover assumes the Street Commissionership of New-York. Falling of the Hoboken ferry-bridge.
- 20.—Riot in Baltimore, several persons injured. National trial of mowers and reapers at Syracuse.
- 21.—New-York merchants abandon the no advance wages system.
- 25.—Rebuilding of Quarantine at Segulino's Point completed.
- 29.—Direct Trade Convention at Old Point, Va. Col. Sumner attacks the Cheyenne Indians near the Platte river.
- Troops ordered to Lawrence by Gov. Walker.

—Several hundreds of ballots in the Board of Police Commissioners taken for the successor to Mr. Draper, without result.

—The Transit grant awarded to Webster and Harris.

AUGUST, 1857.

5-12.—Grocers' Bank, New-York, suspends; a severe run upon the savings banks in New-York and Brooklyn takes place.

10.—Southern Convention at Knoxville.

11.—Ground broken in the Central Park, New-York.

12.—American Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Montreal. Brigham Young declares his intention to resist the U. S. forces.

15.—The Woodman and Furness scandal at the New-York Hotel. President Buchanan replies to the Connecticut Memorial. Propeller J. W. Harris sunk in the Sound by the Metropolis; 18 lives lost.

17.—Constitutional Convention of Oregon meets at Salem.

19.—Gov. Robinson of Kansas acquitted of the charge of usurpation of office.

21.—Failure of Edward O. Bates & Co., and other prominent houses in Boston.

24.—Ohio Life and Trust Co. suspends payment in New-York. Commencement of the commercial panic. The Surrogate decides against Mrs. Cunningham's claim to be the widow of Harvey Burdell.

25.—National Emancipation Convention at Cleveland. Jno. Thompson and other brokers suspend payment.

27.—Southern Presbyterian Convention at Richmond, Va.

28.—Increase of the money pressure; rates of discount increased to 15 per cent.

29.—Tax and Assessment Commission organized in New-York.

31.—Immense gathering of the Germans at the Turnverein Convention in New-York.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

1.—Railroad Convention in New-York. Failure of the Mechanics' Banking Association in New-York; the panic on the increase.

2.—State election in California; Jno. B. Weller elected Governor. P. T. Barnum arrested on board a steamer in New-York.

3.—Collision on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 8 killed, 18 wounded. Col. A. S. Johnston appointed to the command of the Utah army.

5.—Bloody riot in Baltimore, several persons shot. Free State men of Kansas issue an address to the people of the U. S.

6.—Gov. Walker issues a proclamation on the Kansas apportionment.

7.—Constitutional Convention of Kansas meets at Leecompton.

10.—Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

12.—California steamer Central America foundered off Cape Hatteras; 418 lives lost; part of her crew and passengers saved by the Ellen, Marine, and Saxony. Amount of treasure lost, \$1,200,000.

12-15.—Terrible storm along the Southern coast.

14.—Andrew Jackson, Jr., refused to deliver the gold box to Major Dyckman.

15.—American State Convention at Syracuse. Brigham Young declares martial law in Utah, and forbids the entrance of the U. S. forces. Brig Nancy of Halifax lost off George's Shoals; seven lives lost.

19.—The Mormon organ in New-York suspends publication.

21.—Steam propeller frigate commenced in New-York for the Emperor of Russia.

22.—The Utah expedition is 230 miles west of Fort Laramie on the way to Utah.

23.—Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

25.—Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia suspends specie payment; a tremendous panic ensues.

26.—Other banks in Philadelphia suspend; the bank presidents hold a meeting. Banks in Washington, Wheeling, and Baltimore suspend. The Ohio Life and Trust Co. makes an assignment in Cincinnati. Heavy mercantile failures take place.

28.—The banks of Pittsburgh, Pa. suspend.

29.—Governor of Pennsylvania calls an extra session of the Legislature for Oct. 6, in view of the bank suspensions.

30.—Steamboiler explosion in West street, New-York; one killed and 37 injured.

SEPT. and OCT.—Many thousands of persons thrown out of employment in New-York and elsewhere by the financial pressure.

OCTOBER, 1857.

1.—Abolition State Convention at Syracuse.

2.—Bark Laura arrives in New-York with three survivors from the Central America, who had been nine days adrift on the ocean.

8.—Earthquakes in Missouri and Illinois. Bowen & McNamee, and W. G. Lane & Co., extensive silk houses in New-York, suspend.

10.—Illinois Central Railroad assigns; New-York and Erie Railroad paper goes to protest; East River Bank fails.

12.—More heavy mercantile failures in New-York.

13.—Dense fogs and severe accidents on the Rivers at New-York. All the Banks in New-York suspend specie payment. The special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature passes a relief bill, legalizing the suspension of specie payments until the 2d Monday in April, 1858.

14.—The Banks of New-York inaugurate a new currency; redeeming at par the notes of all country banks. The Boston Banks suspend specie payments. Merchants of New-York hold a public meeting, and appoint a Committee to wait upon Gov. King to request him to call a special meeting of the Legislature for the legalization of the bank suspensions; the Governor refuses. All the Brooklyn Banks suspend specie payment.

Oct. 16.—Gunpowder explosion at Brownsville, Texas; loss of property, \$200,600; four killed and several injured.

17.—Fatal accident at Brooklyn; four men killed by the caving in of an embankment. The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco removes the penalties of death attaching to the sentences of banishment.

19.—Destructive conflagration in Chicago; loss, \$600,000, 17 lives lost.

22.—Convention of Country Banks held at Syracuse. Mayor Wood renominates Simeon Draper to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation; Draper declines.

24.—Steamship Canada takes from Liverpool for the United States \$1,000,000 in specie, the first heavy shipment.

29.—Gov. Ligon of Maryland orders the City of Baltimore to be placed under martial law, but subsequently withdraws the proclamation.

31.—Arabia sails from Liverpool with \$1,000,000 of gold for the U. S. Election in Kansas; Parrott, Free-State, elected delegate to Congress. Common Council of New-York appropriates \$200,000 for the Central Park improvement. Constitutional Convention of Oregon adopt a State Constitution, 35 to 10. The Mormons burn 75 wagons of the Government train. S. P. Chase, Republican, reelected Governor of Ohio, by a small majority.

NOVEMBER.

3.—Election in Massachusetts; ex-Speaker Banks elected Governor.

3.—Election in New-York; Democracy carry the State.

5.—The Woodman habeas corpus case terminates; Mrs. Woodman discharged from the lunatic asylum.

7.—Pelatiah Perit elected a Police Commissioner; Nov 15, takes his seat in the Police Board.

10.—New-York Custom-House occupied by United States troops to repel an anticipated attack from working men.

12.—New-York State Temperance Society meets at Albany; Jos. S. Smith elected President, vice E. C. Delevan.

14.—Citizens' Mayoralty Meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

15.—Collision in the Gulf of Mexico between steamships Galveston and Opelousas; the Opelousas sunk; 17 lives lost.

16.—The Adriatic returns from her trial trip; Nov. 23, sails on her first voyage to Liverpool.

17.—Missouri steamer Cataract exploded near Glasgow, Mo.; five persons killed and 15 injured.

17.—Dantel F. Tiemann nominated for the mayoralty by citizens' committee.

18.—Terrific gale on the Ohio and Mississippi; 16 coal boats and 100 lives lost.

19.—Schooner Flying Cloud wrecked on Lake Erie; 12 lives lost.

21.—Destructive fire at Rochester; loss, \$150,000; two lives lost.

21.—Mississippi steamer Rainbow burned near Nauoleon, Arkansas; 75 lives lost.

- 22.—Fire at Olean, N. Y.; loss, \$70,000.
- 25.—Inauguration of the Worth Monument in New-York; great military display.
- 26.—Nineteen States of the Union celebrate Thanksgiving day.
- 30.—Ex-Governor Hammond elected U. S. Senator from South-Carolina.
- : Working men in New-York parade the streets, demanding work.

DECEMBER.

- 1.—Municipal election in New-York; Daniel F. Tiemann elected by a majority of 2331 over Fernando Wood. Immense vote cast; upwards of 84,000.
- 12.—The banks of New-York, Albany, New-Haven, and Boston resume specie payments.

NICARAGUA.

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE FILLIBUSTER WAR FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

- 1855. May 4.—Gen. Walker leaves San Francisco with 62 men for Nicaragua.
- June 11.—Walker arrives at Realejo, accepts the invitation of the Democratic faction to espouse their cause, and marches against Rivas; he is defeated, and falls back on Realejo.
- September 2.—Walker again attacks the Serviles at Rivas, and defeats them.
- October 11.—Walker captures the city of Granada.
- October 23.—Patricio Rivas named Provisional President of Nicaragua; Wm. Walker appointed General-in-chief of the army of the Republic. Walker receives large reinforcements from California and the Northern States; appoints Col. Parker H. French Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.
- 1856. January.—Col. French, Nicaraguan Minister, is arrested in New York for enlisting soldiers.
- January 22.—The Nicaraguan Government suspends diplomatic relations with the United States.
- February.—Col. Schlessinger, Nicaraguan Commissioner, is expelled from Costa Rica; Walker immediately issues a declaration of war against that State.
- March 20.—Nicaraguan forces defeated at Santa Rosa by the Costa Ricans.
- April 7.—Costa Rican forces take possession of Rivas.
- April 11.—Another battle at Rivas; Walker victorious; cholera makes ravages among the Costa Rican forces, and they evacuate the Nicaraguan territory.
- May.—Padre Vigil appointed Minister to the United States; is coldly received.
- June 23.—Walker and President Rivas quarrel; Walker issues a proclamation, dissolving the Provisional Government, and organising a new administration, with himself at the head.

- June 24.—Ex-President Rivas flees to Leon with all his Cabinet, except Don Fermin Ferrer, and enters into an alliance with Costa Rica against Walker.
- August.—Señor Salizar, one of the Cabinet under Rivas, is brought prisoner before Walker at Granada, and shot for treason.
- October 12.—Walker leaves Granada to attack the enemy at Massaya, but learns that in his absence the Guatemalans have attacked Granada; he returns, and defeats them.
- October.—November.—Severe conflicts occur between the Costa Ricans and Walker's forces; Walker, closely pressed, abandons Granada in November, after destroying the town, and takes up headquarters at Rivas, where he is shut up by the enemy.
- December 23.—The Costa Rican forces seize the transit route, cutting off Walker's communications.
1857. January.—Col. Lockridge, with 200 filibusters, is unable to pass the San Juan, and returns to the United States with his forces.
- January 24.—Gen. Henningsen attacks the allies under Canas, and is defeated.
- January 23.—Gen. Henningsen attacks the allies at St. George, but is again repulsed; Jan. 30, falls back on Rivas.
- March 6.—An attack of the allies on Rivas is repulsed.
- March 16.—Walker defeats the allies at St. George.
- May 1.—Gen. Walker surrenders at Rivas, to Capt. Davis of the U. S. Sloop of war *St. Mary's*, with his whole staff and 260 men, under promise that they should be sent to the United States; having suffered extraordinary hardships during the siege. The remains of his army are taken from San Juan del Sur to Panama by the *St. Mary's*.
- May 27.—Gen. Walker arrives at New-Orleans, and is received with extravagant demonstrations of joy.
- June 15.—Gen. Walker addresses the President of the United States, to protest against the conduct of Com. Davis.
- June 16.—Gen. Walker arrives in New-York.
- June 29.—U. S. frigate *Wabash* arrives at New-York with a portion of the filibuster force, in a wretchedly destitute condition.
- July 29.—U. S. Sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrives at Boston with 53 filibusters.
- July.—The transit grant awarded by Costa Rica to Webster and Harris.
- August 7.—Costa Rican Government declares Walker a pirate, and issues a decree against him.
- August 13.—Steamship *Tennessee* arrives at New-York with 260 deserters from Walker.
- August.—November.—Walker explicitly denies, in a public letter, that he is organizing another filibustering expedition against Nicaragua; but enlistments go on rapidly during the sum-

- mer; recruits are raised in Mississippi, Texas, and other Southern States.
- November 10.—Walker is arrested in New-Orleans on a charge of organizing a new filibustering force in violation of the laws; he gives bail in \$2000 to appear and answer on the 17th November.
- November 11.—Walker departs from New-Orleans, (the day following his arrest,) with a new force of 800 men, for Nicaragua.
- November 25.—Walker lands at Punta Arenas in Nicaragua, passing under the bows of the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga without exciting suspicion.

CHRONOLOGY, 1857.—FOREIGN.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

- 15.—American vessels fired upon by the Chinese. Dec. 6.—Com. Armstrong destroys the barrier forts.

DECEMBER.

- 6.—The city of Puebla (Mexico) capitulates.
- 8.—Attempt to assassinate King of Naples. Assassin killed.
- 9.—Bushire surrenders to the British forces. Termination of the Anglo-Persian war.
- 14.—The foreign factories at Canton burnt by the Chinese.
- 20.—Hurricane off the Mexican coast. Mexican steamer *Iturbide* and other vessels lost, with 100 lives.
- 20.—American officers entertained at the Admiralty, on the occasion of restoring H. B. M. ship *Resolute*.
- 24.—Steamer *Anita* lost at sea, near Savanilla; 18 lives lost.
- Liberty of the press established in Sweden.
- The French steamer *Lyonnais* run into and sunk when three days out from New York; 60 lives lost.
- At Edinburgh, Hugh Miller, the geologist, commits suicide.
- Gen. Alvarez declares his support of Comonfort's administration.
- The exploration of the Rio Salado, S. A., completed. Gen. Tuobada arrives at Santa Fe. (See *Times*, Feb. 19th)
- Diplomatic relations broken off between Prussia and Switzerland.

JANUARY, 1857

- 1.—Vivanco's forces in Peru attack the Government ships, but are defeated. Fire at Halifax, N. S.; loss, \$100,000.
- 3.—The Archbishop of Paris, M. Sibour, assassinated by Verger, a priest.
- 12.—Suburbs west of Canton burnt by the British.
- 16.—Redpath, Secretary of Northern English Railroad Company,

convicted of swindling \$1,000,000, and sentenced to transportation for life.

25.—Austria grants an amnesty to political criminals in the Lombardo-Venetian Territory.

29.—Verger executed at Paris for the murder of the Archbishop.

—Mount Chimborazo ascended by a Frenchman and an Englishman, who reached an elevation of 21,466 feet.

—Chinese attempt to poison Europeans by mingling arsenic with the bread.

Cholera prevails to an alarming extent in Bermuda.

FEBRUARY.

3.—Parliament opened by the Queen.

4.—Paraguay refuses to ratify the treaty made with the United States.

10.—Signal victory by the British over the Persian army; Persian loss, 700.

14.—Island of Perim, the key to the Red Sea, seized by the East-India Company.

16.—French Legislative Session opens with a speech from the Emperor.

20.—Peruvian revolutionists defeated at Pecora.

25.—Yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at Rio de Janeiro.

26.—Provincial Parliament of Canada opened by the Governor General.

MARCH.

1.—Foley's Hotel, Harborage, Newfoundland, burnt; six lives lost.

3.—Government defeated in Parliament on the movement of the opposition condemning the bombardment of Canton.

12.—Accident on the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad, at the De Jardine Canal; 59 killed, and 81 injured.

20.—Lord Palmerston, in a speech at London, vindicates his Chinese policy.

APRIL.

1.—Postal treaty with France takes effect.

4.—The Brazilian Government accedes to the proposition of the United States to abolish privateering.

4.—New revolutionary movement discovered in Mexico, headed by the clergy.

9.—Priests arrested in Mexico for preaching against the Constitution.

14.—Princess born to Queen Victoria, making the ninth child.

29.—Another conspiracy discovered to revolutionize Mexico.

29.—Great excitement in Sonora relative to the filibuster expedition.

—Rejection by the British Government of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty as amended by the Senate.

—The Inspector General of the Penal Department at Australia murdered by convicts.

MAY.

1.—The Spanish Cortes opened, and the royal speech read by Narvaes.

8.—Brazilian Chambers opened.

8.—All of Vivanco's ships surrender to the Peruvian Government forces.

27.—Gen. Anson, Commander-in-Chief in India, died at Kurnal.

31.—Lewis Grelet surrendered to the French Government.

—Crabb executed in Mexico, with 58 followers.

—Ravages of fever at Montevideo.

—Revolt in India—Delhi seized by the mutineers.

—Chas. Thurneysen, banker, falls in Paris for £1,000,000 stlg.

JUNE.

7.—Fire in the Theatre Des Aquedotte, Florence; 200 persons killed and wounded.

26.—Jews' oath and disability bill sustained in Parliament, 241 to 201.

27.—Dreadful massacre at Cawnpore—Sir Hugh Wheeler killed, and 868 others.

28.—Elections at Madrid, result in favor of the Liberals.

29.—Battle at Yamina, Peru, between revolutionists and the government; 40 killed, government troops victorious.

—The island of Formosa seized by the United States naval forces.

—Insurrections in Italy.

—Italian conspiracies against life of Napoleon.

JULY.

5.—Battle of Agra—the British are forced to retreat.

8.—Lord Elgin arrives from China.

9.—Madeline Smith acquitted at Edinburgh of the murder of Angeller.

9, 14, 18, 23.—Conflicts before Delhi—the mutineers in each instance worsted.

10.—Battle at St. Domingo between the insurgents and President Diaz—150 killed, government troops victorious.

12.—Irish riot at Montreal.

12-17.—Gen. Havelock gains great victories over the rebels in India.

16.—Gen. Havelock recaptures Cawnpore; July 18th, advances to Pittoor, and burns it to the ground; July 27th, occupies Cawnpore.

22.—Gale on the coast of New-Brunswick; 60 fishing vessels and several lives destroyed.

23.—Shipment of the Atlantic Telegraph cable completed—grand festival in honor of the event given by Sir Culling Eardley.

26.—The Queen distributes the Victoria cross.

29.—The American horses Prior and Prioress beaten at the Goodwood races.

- 29.—Gen. Havelock again defeats the rebels on the road ~~to Lucknow~~ now.
- 30-31.—Gen. Havelock again defeats the enemy at ~~Donner~~ Bussarat Gunge with immense slaughter.
- 31.—Telegraph cable on board the Agamemnon and Niagara joined, and the first experiments made.
- Unsuccessful attempt at revolution at San Salvador.
- Sir Colin Campbell appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, to succeed Gen. Anson.
- Fierce engagements before Delhi, all resulting in the repulse of the mutineers.
- Schemyl, the Circassian chief, beaten by the Russians; 400 men killed.
- Jewish Oaths' bill defeated in the House of Lords by 84 majority.
- Gen. Comonfort elected President of Mexico.

AUGUST.

- 1.—First overland mail from San Antonio de Bexar by way of El Paseo and Arizona arrives at Santiago.
- 3.—The Atlantic Telegraph expedition sails from Queenstown.
- 4.—Gen. Havelock recommences his march toward Lucknow.
- 5.—Shore cable of the Atlantic Telegraph landed at Valentia; grand banquet at Valentia, at which the Lord Lieutenant makes a speech.
- 6.—Diplomatic rupture in Turkey.
- 7.—Costa Rica government grants telegraphic privileges for ninety-nine years, to the International Telegraph Society of Paris.
- 11.—Telegraph cable on board Niagara breaks when 280 miles out.
8. H. Sullivan, British Consul-General at Lima, shot by an unknown party.
- 12.—Boundary treaty concluded between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
- 14.—Inauguration of the Louvre.
- 16.—Bitoor, which had been reoccupied by 4000 mutineers, is again taken by Gen. Havelock. Gen. Havelock again defeats the mutineers at Bitoor.
- 25.—Interview at Stuttgart between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander.
- 26.—Insurrection in Colima, Mexico; Gen. Manuel Alvarez and six others killed.
- 23.—Parliament prorogued.
- T. B. Macaulay elevated to the peerage.
- Surveys commenced for the Honduras Railroad.

SEPTEMBER.

- 3.—Mexican government annuls the Elco grant of Feb. 5, 1853, and on the 7th of September gives a new grant for sixty years to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

- 14.—Religious riots in Belfast, Ireland; several lives lost.
- 14.—Assault at Delhi commenced. Sept. 20, occupied by the British. Mexican Congress meets at Puebla.
- 17.—The Atlantic telegraph cable discharged at Keyham.
- 19.—Gen. Havelock leaves Cawnpore for the relief of Lucknow.
- 25.—Lucknow relieved by Gen. Havelock. 20th, Delhi occupied.
- 21st, King of Delhi, his wife, and two sons captured at some distance from the city; the sons hung, the king's life spared; British loss, 12,000.
- Sept. 21, Gen. Nicholson dies of his wounds; Gen. Neill killed in the assault.
- 26.—Gen. Martinez elected President of Nicaragua.
- 27.—Carpentier, Grelet and Guerin convicted, in Paris, of stealing 5752 shares of the Northern Railway Company of France.
- Ministerial crisis in Spain; the Queen refuses to receive the resignations.
- Russian ship of line Lefant founders in a storm in the Gulf of Finland; 1400 lives lost.
- SEPT. and OCT.—Revolutionary movements continue in Peru; Vranco fortifies the city of Ariquepa.

OCTOBER.

- 8.—Bank of England discount raised to six per cent.
- 12.—Lord Brougham Association for the Promotion of Science inaugurated at Birmingham. Bank of England rate of discount raised to seven per cent. The camp at Chalons broken up.
- 18.—The American horse Prioreess wins the Cesarewitch handicap against immense odds.
- 19.—Hamburgh rate of discount advanced to 9½ per cent.
- 20.—Bank of England discount raised to 8 per cent.
- 21.—Bank of France raises its discount to 7½ per cent.
- 24.—Hostilities begin between the Chinese and British at Canton.
- Nov. 4, Canton bombarded.
- 29.—Constitutional guaranties in Mexico suspended.
- Heavy failures in England.
- Sir William Gore Ouseley appointed special British Minister to Central America.
- Turkish ministry overthrown.

NOVEMBER.

- 3.—Unsuccessful attempt to launch the Great Eastern.
- 4.—President Comonfort created Dictator of Mexico.
- 5.—Bank of England raised discount to 9 per cent.
- 10.—Suspension of the Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow. Bank of England discount advanced to ten per cent.
- 11.—Bank of France advances rate of discount to ten per cent for ninety-day bills.
- 12.—British government suspends the charter act of Bank of England, authorizing the unlimited issuing of notes; commercial confidence restored.

CHRONOLOGY, 1857.—CRIME AND SUICIDES.

DECEMBER, 1856.

3.—Negro insurrections in southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Several negroes hung.

5.—Second trial of Louis Baker for the murder of William Poole terminates at Newburgh in a disagreement of the jury.

28.—Cornelius Cannon murdered at New-Utrecht, L. I., by John H. Lyman; cause, robbery; nativity, Irish.

29.—E. C. Davis arrested at Jefferson, Mo., for forgeries, \$10,000.

30.—Charles B. Huntington convicted of forging in New-York; sentenced to State prison for four years and ten months.

—The Lamontour frauds discovered in California; Lamontour arrested.

—Six persons poisoned by a negro cook in Hardin county, Ky.

JANUARY, 1857.

2.—Mr. Ganhart murdered near Gallion, Ohio, by —. Starr; cause jealousy.

18.—Samuel Carman, of Jamaica, L. I., murdered by unknown parties.

16.—Riot at Albion, N. Y., between parties of Americans and Irish; two killed, six wounded. Michael McManus arrested in Brooklyn for rape, seduction, and abortion. William E. Chanfrau, absconded defaulter from New-York, caught in England, and money recovered.

19.—Duel near New-Orleans, between George W. White and Pakenham Le Blanc; latter killed.

21.—Seraphine Petergen arrested in New-York for counterfeitjog coin; nativity, German.

22.—Mrs. Harriet Lawson, aged forty, died in New-York from abortion, produced by Elijah Hunt. Terence Quinn arrested in New-York for arson; nativity, Irish.

23.—Two Germans arrested in New-York for smuggling \$40,000 worth of diamonds.

24.—Michael Cream died in New-York from a stab received from unknown parties.

25.—Charles William Rheinman, a German, poisons his family in First Avenue, New-York; three lives lost.

30.—Harvey Burdell murdered at 31 Bond street. Feb. 10th, Mrs. Cunningham committed to the Tombs. Feb. 14, Inquest finished; verdict of coroner's jury accuses Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel, as principals, and George B. Snodgrass, Augusta Cunningham, and Helen Cunningham as accessories.

—Eleven Mexican banditti executed at Los Angeles, Cal.

—Several highway robberies in New-York; a number of garroters arrested.

21.

FEBRUARY.

4.—At Staten Island a child, named Anna Hilton, murdered by cruel treatment of Mrs. Simeon Boker.

14.—Irish riot at Hudson City, in New-Jersey; several persons killed and wounded; the militia called out.

21.—Grand Jury indicts Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel for the murder of Gardell, and hold Snodgrass as a witness.

25.—Peter Armison shot at No. 29 Bowery by George Johnston.

27.—Suicide of Victor Antonelli, in New-York.

28.—In New-York, Richard Schwartz, German, and Peter Crogan, Irish, commit suicide. David Hume, of Alexandria, Va., shot at Washington by Colonel Lee, of the Pension Office, in consequence of an assault at the President's Levee, on the previous evening.

State Treasurer, Henry Bates, and Comptroller of California, impeached.

MARCH, 1857.

8.—Sarah Miller murdered in New-York, at No. 826 Madison street, by her husband, Joseph Miller, an Englishman.

4.—Bogus coin and counterfeiting materials burnt at the United States Marshal's office, in New-York. In New-York, Dr. Samuel B. Phillips committed suicide—Prussic acid.

11.—In New-York, Annie Hopkins murdered by John Dorsey, a negro.

12.—James Martin, shot at 100 James street, by a German, named Rodrus.

14.—In New-York, Caroline Grelch committed suicide—Laudanum.

15.—Waldo Woods, murdered in Boston, by unknown parties.

17.—Thomas Sharpe killed in New-York by Thomas Cornell, both Irish.

19.—At Troy, Hugh Donnelly killed by John Allen, both Irish.

21.—Bank of Newcastle near Pittsburgh, Pa., fails. Cashier Wagon-beller absconds with \$50,000.

22.—At New-York, Thomas Foran committed suicide; German.

25.—At New-York, Margaret Cunningham killed while in company with one Barr.

26.—Thomas Berckman committed suicide in Brooklyn.

31.—Daniel O'Leary, Irish, a river thief, killed in New-York, while attempting robbery.

Henry Bates, ex-State Treasurer of California, convicted as a defaulter—amount, \$45,000.

Defalcation on the New-York Central Railroad, Marius Schoon-maker, defaulter in \$45,000.

APRIL, 1857.

9.—Carl Slidell committed suicide by taking arsenic.

15.—Stephen P. Hardenbrook, a policeman, fatally stabbed by a burglar.

MAY, 1857.

- 2.—Joshua Weeks and John Sweeny murdered in New-York.
- 3.—A man named Battles killed in an affray in New-York.
- 6.—Phillip Berkman, German, committed suicide by shooting.
- 9.—Trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Harvey Burdell, terminated in verdict of not guilty.
- 14.—Orson Pratt, the Mormon elder, killed by a man named Hector, whose wife he had seduced.
- 17.—James O'Donnell fatally stabbed by Michael Hays, both Irish.
- 25.—Jonathan S. Jenkins, United States Consul, at Navigator's Islands, arrested in Washington, for piracy.
- 30.—At Westport, New-York, Daniel Ryan murdered by Patrick Sage, Irish.

JUNE, 1857.

- 1.—Election riots in Washington—Baltimore Plug Uglies seize on the polls—militia called out; eight persons killed, thirty injured.
- 8.—Eliza Shaw found in New-York with her throat cut.
- 9.—Mayor Wentworth of Chicago arrested for stealing mail-bags.
- 12.—Denning, convicted in N. Y. of arson, having escaped conviction on a former trial by giving a juror a masonic sign.
- 20.—Holly Hubbard kills his wife in New-York.
- 25.—Mayor Wood discharged from the Sheriff's custody.
- Cholera makes fearful ravages at San Salvador.
- Deficit of \$800,000 discovered in the Ohio State Treasury.
- Defalcations at the Farmers' Bank, at Norfolk, Va.

JULY, 1857.

- 1.—John Kempston committed suicide in New-York.
- 4-6.—Riots in the 7th and 18th wards of New-York—the Dead Rabbits resist the police—military called out, several lives lost, immense excitement in New-York.
- 5.—Poisoning of a whole family at Randolph, Mass.
- 8.—Oscar de Granval shot in Hoboken, by Frederick Cueva; in Oct. Cueva fined \$1000.
- 17.—John Dorsay, colored, executed in New-York for the murder of Ann McGibben.
- 21.—Horrible murders, arsons, suicides, and poisonings in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati. Eugene Anderson killed by Michael Caneml.
- 28.—Mr. Van Liew murdered in New-York by unknown parties.
- In Texas Senator Rusk committed suicide.

AUGUST, 1857.

- 1.—In Baltimore, John P. Berney shot by rowdies. Albert S. Moses murdered at the Sea View House, Neverstink, N. J., by James P. Donnelly.

- 2.—In New-York, Theodore L. Tompkins beaten to death in a house of prostitution. In New-York, suicide of Blanch Hilliary,
- 4.—Mrs. Cunningham arrested in New-York for a fictitious child-birth to secure the property of Burdell. In New-York, Alexander Boyd shot by burglars.
- 5.—In New-York, Fifth Ward, policeman attacked by a party of Irish.
- 21.—In New-York, Joseph H. Wagstaff killed by Theo. S. Nims Defalcation of \$50,000 at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
- 22.—Peter Virtue, in New-York, killed by James Rogan, Irish.
- 26.—Extraordinary haul of counterfeiters in New-York.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

- 7.—More counterfeiters discovered in New-York.
- 10.—Mrs. Mulder murdered in New-York by her husband.
- 10.—Horrible massacre of Arkansas and Missouri emigrants on the plains near Santa Clara Cañon, by the Indians in the interests of the Mormons; 115 persons killed.
- 12.—Six persons poisoned in Pike county, Alabama, by a negro cook, who was immediately burnt alive.
- 15.—Great seizure of obscene publications in New-York.
- 26.—Three garroters, all Irish, sentenced to State prison in New-York for 10 years each.
- 30.—George E. Parmelee, a merchant, arrested in New-York for stealing \$30,000 worth of dry goods.

OCTOBER, 1857.

- 17.—In New-York, John Swanston murdered by James Rogers.
- Nov. 18.—Rogers (aged 17) convicted of the murder and sentenced to be hung.
- 17.—Two murders in Brooklyn: John Hilton killed by one Sutton Ezekiel Hodgson shot by a burglar.
- 18.—Supreme Court reverses the decision admitting Mrs. Cunningham to bail.
- 23.—Suicide of an Italian named Jos. Martinez, in New-York. In New-York, Teresa Dark, a servant girl, abducted by three men, but escapes.
- 23.—William Haight, aged 23, died at the Alms-house from the effect of injuries received in an assault.
- 24.—Edward O'Relley dies in New-York from injuries received in an assault.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

- 4.—Richard Carter, Bank President, shot in Philadelphia by Thomas W. Smith.
- 7.—Horrible rape and murder in New-York of Teresa Spitzlein, an old Swiss woman; part of the gang of rowdies arrested.

7.—Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania charge Mr. Allibone, the ex-President, with a defalcation of \$200,000, and sue for an attachment.

8.—Henry F. Hamilton shot in New-York by John Maroney, Irish.

18.—In New-York, Dr. Joseph T. Curtis committed suicide.

17.—Francis Vincent murdered in New-York by unknown parties.

18.—Cancemi convicted of the murder of Policeman Anderson.

19.—Two murders at the dance-house, 277½ Water street, New-York; Andrew McManus and Ellen Dempsey killed by Spaniards. William Marshall (colored) mortally wounded, corner of West-Broadway and Canal streets. John Fraser, mortally wounded in West-Seventeenth street. Richard Barrett, mortally wounded in Water street. Besides the above, John Burns was stabbed by three ruffians on Saturday night, and a woman named Thompson was also stabbed, so that her life is despaired of.

21.—Mrs. Waters, William W. Sturdevant, killed, and Mrs. S. wounded, at Port Jefferson, L. I., by William Waters, who afterwards committed suicide.

22.—Regan committed suicide in Sing-Sing. Two policemen wounded in New-York while attempting to make arrests.

30.—W. S. Tuckerman arrested in New-Haven for mail robbery.

NECROLOGY OF 1857.

(Including Latter Part of 1856.)

OCTOBER, 1856.

17. At Florence, Luigi Canina, a celebrated architect and archaeologist, aged 61.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

18. At Odessa, Prince Woronzoff, a noted Russian General, aged 74.

25. At Vienna, Baron Von Hammer, Oriental scholar, aged 82.

29. At London, Rear-Admiral Beechey, President Royal Geographical Society, an early Arctic explorer, aged 60.

At Demarara, the "Angel Gabriel," John Sayers Orr, aged 35.

DECEMBER, 1856.

8. At Queenstown, Ireland, Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, aged 66.

21. At St. John's Wood, Eng., Rev. John Harris, author, aged 54.

24. At Edinburgh, Hugh Miller, geologist, (committed suicide,) aged 54.

At Boston, Hon. Sydney Willard, an old Professor at Harvard College, aged 76.

JANUARY, 1857.

- 2.—At London, Andrew Ure, chemist and author, aged 78.
- 8.—At Plymouth, Eng., Rear-Admiral Rogers, aged 78.
- 9.—At Hayti, Prince de Jacmel, Grand Marshal of the Empire.
- 12.—At Beyroot, Dr. Eli Smith, aged 56.
- 17.—Keashinga, head chief Kaw Indians, died on the plains.
- 20.—At Grantham, Eng., the fifth Duke of Rutland.
- 25.—At Blenheim, Va., Hon. Andrew Stevenson, aged 74, formerly minister to England, and a prominent Southern politician.
- 26.—At Baltimore, John Barney, aged 70, son of Commodore Barney.
- 27.—Preston S. Brooks, M.C. from South-Carolina, at Washington, aged 37.
- At London, Baron Alderson, of H. B. M. Exchequer.

FEBRUARY, 1857.

- 16.—At Havana, Dr. E. K. Kana, the distinguished Arctic Explorer, aged 85.
- 18.—At Bridgewater House, England, the Earl of Ellesmere, aged 56.
- 26.—In Brooklyn, Rev. John F. Schroeder, D.D., aged 57.
- 28.—In New-York, John C. Zimmerman, a well-known merchant, aged 70.
- At New-York, Wm. C. Redfield, Meteorologist.

MARCH, 1857.

- 18.—In New-York, John L. Buckley, President of the Corn Exchange Association—an old merchant. At West-Point, New-York, Professor J. W. Bailey, chemist and mathematician. In England, the Earl of Amherst, aged 88.
- 21.—At Torquay, Eng., Rev. William Scoresby, an early Arctic explorer and *sagan*, celebrated for his recent measurements of Atlantic waves.

APRIL, 1857.

- 2.—At Washington, Hon Sampson W. Harris, M.C. from Alabama. In England, Lewis H. J. Dorna, author, husband of Charlotte Elizabeth, aged 46.
- 13.—At Aberdeen, the Bishop of Aberdeen, aged 78.
- 23.—At Boulogne, John M. Gregor, former Governor of the Bank of England, aged 60.

MAY, 1857.

- 5.—At Oxford, Eng., William Walton, author of works on Spain, aged 74.
- 11.—At London, Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, aged 70.

- 12.—At New-York, Chief-Justice Thomas J. Oakley.
 13. At East-Sheen, Eng., Lord William Fitzroy, Admiral of the Blue, aged 74.
 25.—Senator Butler, of North-Carolina, of dropsy.
 At New Orleans, Joseph Brennan, an Irish patriot, and editor of the New-Orleans *Daily Times*, aged 29.
 At Jersey, Sir Thomas le Marchant Gosselin, Admiral of the Red; Senior Admiral of the British Navy; aged 92.

JUNE, 1857.

8. At Kilburn Priory, Eng., Douglas Jerrold, author, aged 54.
 9.—In New-York, Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, aged 27.
 17. At Southampton, Eng., Thomas Brown, Admiral of the Blue, aged 79.
 27. At Kurnaul, India, Gen. George Anson, British Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, aged 53.

JULY, 1857.

1. At Woodstock, Eng., the sixth Duke of Marlborough, aged 63.
 At London, the fourth Earl of Mornington, aged 69.
 4.—At Ballston, New-York, Wm. L. Marcy, aged 71, formerly Governor of New-York, and Secretary of State of the United States.
 In battle, at Lucknow, India, Gen. Sir Henry Lawrence, aged 51.
 5. Before Delhi, Gen. Sir Henry Barnard, successor to Gen. Anson, in the chief command of the British army in India, aged 53.
 6. Killed by the insurgents at Cawnpore, Major-General Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, aged 68.
 27.—At Washington, Commander Newton, United States Navy.
 In Paris, the poet-Beranger.

AUGUST, 1857.

- 3.—At Anneey, in Savoy, Eugene Sue, the novelist, aged 56.
 4.—At Fayetteville, North-Carolina, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, ex-Secretary of the Navy, aged 40.
 5.—At London, Bishop Bloomfield, aged 71.
 10. At Hampton, Eng., John Wilson Croker, aged 76.
 11. At Brighton, Eng., Dr. Marshall Hall, an eminent physician, aged 67.
 12. At Portsmouth, Eng., Rev. William D. Conybeare, a distinguished geologist, aged 70.
 23.—At Guatemala, Hon. W. E. Venable, United States Minister.
 27.—In New-York, Doctor Rufus W. Griswold, aged 42.
 At Dundee, Doctor Thomas Dick, the author.

OCTOBER, 1857.

7.—At Baltimore, Hon. Lewis McLane, formerly United States Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary of Treasury and Secretary of State.

10.—At London, Thomas Crawford, sculptor. In England, the Earl of Fitzharding.

28.—Near Tours, France, General Cavaignac, aged 55. Obsequies on the 31st.

At Constantinople, General Guion.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

16.—At Panama, George E. Gliddon, Egyptian scholar and archaeologist, aged 50.

25.—At Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, New-York, James G. Birney, aged 64.

At West-Hoboken, New-Jersey, Wm. Ranney, artist.

General James Hamilton, of South-Carolina, aged 65.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

JOHN A. KING, Governor.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieutenant-Governor.

Secretary of State, Gideon J. Tucker.*Comptroller*, Sanford E. Church.*Canal Commissioner*, Jno. M. Jaycox.*Attorney-General*, Lyman Tremain.*State Engineer and Surveyor*, Van R. Richmond.*Inspector of State Prisons*, Wm. C. Rhodes.*Judge of Court of Appeals*, Hiram Denio,

CANAL BOARD.

Lieut. Governor,.....	H. R. Selden.	(Repub.)
Secretary of State,.....	G. J. Tucker.	(Dem.)
Comptroller,.....	S. E. Church.	"
Treasurer,.....	J. V. Vanderpool	"
Attorney-General.....	Lyman Tremain.	"
State Engineer and Surveyor,.....	V. R. Richmond.	"
Canal Commissioners,.....	J. M. Jaycox.	"
"	C. H. Sherrill.	(Repub.)
"	S. S. Whallen	(Am.)

Democrats,.....	6
Republicans,.....	2
American,.....	1
	9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President.

JOHN CALHOUN BRECKENRIDGE, Vice-President.

Secretary of State, Hon. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.*Secretary of the Treasury*, Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.*Secretary of War*, Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia.*Secretary of the Navy*, Hon. ISAAC TUCKER, of Connecticut.*Secretary of the Interior*, Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi.*Attorney-General*, Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania.*Postmaster-General*, Hon. A. V. BROWN, of Tennessee.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. B. TANEY, of Baltimore, Maryland, *Chief Justice*.

John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>
James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.,	" "
John Catron, Nashville, Tenn.,	" "
Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va.,	" "
Samuel Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y.,	" "
Robert C. Grier, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	" "
Benj. Robbins Curtis, Pittsfield, Mass.,	" "
John A. Campbell, Mobile, Ala.,	" "

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December. A Justice of the Supreme Court attends the Circuit of the following nine Judicial Districts:

1st Circuit,	Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
2d	" Vermont, Connecticut, and New-York.
3d	" New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.
4th	" Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.
5th	" Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky.
6th	" North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.
7th	" Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.
8th	" Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.
9th	" Mississippi and Arkansas.

The States of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin have not yet been attached to any Circuit; but the District Courts have the power of Circuit Courts, and the District Judges act as Circuit Judges. There is a local Circuit Court held in the District of Columbia by three judges specially appointed for the purpose. The Chief-Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief.

HEAD-QUARTERS—New-York.

MILITARY COMMANDS.

Department of the East.

The country east of the Mississippi River, except the Department of Florida. Head-quarters at Baltimore, Maryland.

Department of the West.

The country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Departments of Texas and New-Mexico. Head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.

Department of Florida.

The State of Florida, except what lies west of the Chattahoochee and Appalachian Rivers.

Department of Texas.

The State of Texas, except the country north of the 33d degree of north latitude. Head-quarters at San Antonio, Texas.

Department of New-Mexico.

The Territory of New-Mexico, except the country west of the 110th degree of west longitude. Head-quarters at Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Department of the Pacific.

The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except the Territory of Utah and the Department of New-Mexico. Head-quarters at Benicia, California.

The army consists of nineteen regiments, divided into ten of infantry, four of artillery, two of dragoons two of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. The whole strength of the army, as posted, consists of about 17,984 men; and the actual strength on the 1st of July, 1857, was 15,764. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force is called on to garrison 63 permanent forts and to occupy 70 posts spread over an area of about 8,000,000 square miles. The Secretary of War in his last report thinks that to render governmental protection to our vast frontier and emigration perfect, a very large augmentation of the army would not be required; five additional regiments would answer the purpose, if properly posted; he therefore suggests the propriety of asking from Congress this increase.

The army has been constantly and actively engaged. The Indian war in Florida claimed the attention of a strong force; exigent affairs in Kansas demanded the presence there of two regiments; and finally, the movement of troops to Utah was a most serious and important undertaking.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.**THE SENATE—62 members.****DEMOCRATS in Roman. OPPOSITION in Italic.****ALABAMA.**

Clement C. Clay, Jr.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.

William K. Sebastian.
Robert W. Johnson.

CONNECTICUT.

Lafayette S. Foster.
James Dixon.

CALIFORNIA.

William M. Gwin.
David C. Broderick.

DELAWARE.

Martin W. Bates.
James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.

David L. Yulee.
Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.

Robert Toombs.
Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.

Graham N. Fitch.
Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.

Stephen A. Douglas.
Lyman Trumbull.

IOWA.

George W. Jones.
James Harlan.

KENTUCKY.

John B. Thompson.
John J. Crittenden.

LOUISIANA.

J. P. Benjamin.
John Slidell.

MAINE.

William Pitt Fessenden.
Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Wilson.
Charles Sumner.

MARYLAND.

James A. Pearce.
Anthony Kennedy.

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Stuart.
Zachariah Chandler.

MISSISSIPPI.

Albert G. Brown.
Jefferson Davis.

MISSOURI.

James L. Green.
Trusten Polk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John P. Hale.
Daniel Clark.

NEW YORK.

William H. Seward.
Preston King.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Wright.
John R. Thomson.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

David S. Reid.
Asa Biggs.

OHIO.

George E. Pugh.
Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Bigler.
Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.

Phillip Allen.
James F. Simmons.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Josiah J. Evans.
Vacancy.

TENNESSEE.

John Bell.
Andrew Johnson.

TEXAS.

Sam. Houston.
Vacancy.

VERMONT.

Jacob Collamer.
Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.

R. M. T. Hunter.
James M. Mason.

WISCONSIN.

Charles Durkee,

James R. Doolittle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, JAMES L. ORR, of South-Carolina.

ALABAMA.

1. James A. Stalwarth.
2. E. S. Shorter.
3. James F. Dowdell.
4. Sydney Moore.
5. George S. Houston.
6. W. R. W. Cobb.
7. J. L. M. Curry.

MISSOURI.

1. F. P. Blair, Jr.
2. T. L. Anderson.
3. John B. Clark.
4. J. Craig.
5. S. H. Woodson.
6. John S. Phelps.
7. Samuel Caruthers.

INDIANA.

1. W. J. Niblack.
2. William H. English.
3. James Hughes.
4. James B. Foley.
5. David Kilgore.
6. James M. Gregg.
7. John G. Davis.
8. James Wilson.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. Charles Case.
11. John U. Pettit.

ILLINOIS.

1. E. B. Washburne.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.
3. Owen Lovejoy.
4. William Kellogg.
5. Isaac N. Morris.
6. Thomas L. Harris.
7. A. Shaw.
8. Robert Smith.
9. Samuel A. Marshall.

MICHIGAN.

1. William A. Howard.
2. Henry Waldron.
3. David S. Walbridge.
4. De Witt C. Leach.

IOWA.

1. Samuel R. Curtis.
2. Timothy Davis.

WISCONSIN.

1. John F. Potter.
2. C. C. Washburne.
3. Charles Billingshurst.

ARKANSAS.

1. A. B. Greenwood.
2. Edward A. Warner.

FLORIDA.

1. George S. Hawkins.

TEXAS.

1. Guy M. Bryan.
2. J. H. Reagan.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles L. Scott.
2. J. O. McKibben.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. L. Q. C. Lamar.
2. Reuben Davis.
3. William Barksdale.
4. O. R. Singleton.
5. J. A. Quitman.

LOUISIANA.

1. George Eastman, Jr.
2. Miles Taylor.
3. Thomas Green Davidson.
4. J. M. Sandige.

TENNESSEE.

1. A. G. Watkins.
2. H. Maynard.
3. Samuel A. Smith.
4. John H. Savage.
5. Charles Ready.
6. Andrew Johnson.
7. John V. Wright.
8. F. K. Zollicoffer.
9. J. D. C. Atkins.
10. William T. Avery.

KENTUCKY.

1. Henry C. Burnett.
2. Samuel O. Peyton.
3. W. L. Underwood.
4. A. G. Talbott.
5. Joshua H. Jewett.
6. John M. Elliott.
7. Humphrey Marshall.
8. James B. Clay.
9. John C. Mason.
10. J. W. Stevenson.

OHIO.

1. George H. Pendleton.
2. W. S. Grosbeck.
3. Lewis D. Campbell, (continued).
4. M. H. Nichols.
5. Richard Mott.
6. J. R. Cockerill.
7. Aaron Harlan.
8. Benjamin Stanton.
9. L. W. Hall.
10. Joseph Miller.
11. Valentine B. Horton.
12. S. S. Cox.
13. John Sherman.
14. Philemon Bliss.
15. Joseph Burns.
16. C. B. Tompkins.
17. William Lawrence.
18. Benjamin F. Lott.
19. Edward Wade.
20. Joshua R. Giddings.
21. J. A. Bingham.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1. John McQueen.
2. W. Porcher Miles.
3. Lawrence M. Keltt.
4. Milledge L. Bonham.
5. James L. Orr.
6. William W. Boyce.

GEORGIA.

1. James L. Seward.
2. M. J. Crawford.
3. R. P. Tripp.
4. L. J. Gattrell.
5. A. R. Wright.
6. James Jackson.
7. Joshua Hill.
8. A. H. Stevens.

MAINE.

1. John M. Wood.
2. Charles J. Gilman.
3. Nehemiah Abbott.
4. Freeman H. Morse.
5. I. Washburne, Jr.
6. Stephen G. Foster.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. James Pike.
2. Mason W. Tappan.
3. Aaron H. Cragin.

VERMONT

1. E. H. Watton.
2. Justin S. Morrill.
3. Homer E. Royce.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Robert B. Hall.
2. James Buffinton.
3. William S. Damrell.
4. Linus B. Comins.
5. Asaon Burlingame.
6. Timothy Davis.
7. N. P. Banks, Jr.
8. O. L. Knapp.
9. Eli Thayer.
10. Calvin C. Chaffee.
11. Henry L. Dawes.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. N. B. Duffee.
2. William D. Brayton.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Ezra Clark, Jr.
2. Samuel Arnold, 2d.
3. Sidney Dean.
4. William D. Bishop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Thomas B. Florence.
2. Edward Joy Morris.
3. James Landy.
4. Henry M. Phillips.
5. Owen Jones.
6. John Hickman.
7. Henry Chapman.
8. J. Glancy Jones.
9. Anthony B. Roberts.
10. John O. Kunkel.
11. William L. Stewart.
12. P. Leidy.
13. William H. Dimmick.
14. Galusha A. Grow.
15. Allison White.
16. John J. Abel.
17. Wilson Reilly.
18. John R. Edie.
19. John Covode.
20. William Montgomery.
21. David Ritchie.
22. S. A. Purviance.
23. William Stewart.
24. J. L. Gillis.
25. John Dick.

DELAWARE.

1. William G. Whitley.

MARYLAND.

1. James A. Stewart.
2. James B. Ricand.
3. James M. Harris.
4. Henry W. Davis.
5. Jacob M. Kunkel.
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

1. H. M. Shaw.
2. Thomas Ruffin.
3. Warren Winslow.
4. I. O'B. Branch.
5. John A. Gilmer.
6. Alfred M. Scales.
7. Burton Craige.
8. Thomas S. Clingman.

NEW-YORK.

1. John A. Searing.
2. George Taylor.
3. Daniel E. Sickles.
4. John Kelly.
5. William B. Maclay.
6. John Cochrane.

NEW-YORK.

7. Elijah Ward.
8. Horace F. Clark.
9. John B. Haskin.
10. Ambrose L. Murray.
11. William F. Russell.
12. John Thompson.
13. Abraham E. Olin.
14. Erastus Corning.
15. Edward Dodd.
16. George W. Palmer.
17. Francis E. Spinner.
18. Clark B. Cochrane.
19. Oliver A. Morse.
20. O. B. Matteson.
21. Henry Bennet.
22. Henry C. Goodwin.
23. Charles B. Hoard.
24. Amos P. Granger.
25. Edwin B. Morgan.
26. Emory B. Postle.
27. John N. Parker.
28. William Kelsey.
29. Samuel G. Andrews.
30. Jud. W. Sherman.

NEW-YORK.

31. Silas M. Burroughs.
32. Israel T. Hatch.
33. Reuben E. Fenton.

VIRGINIA.

1. M. R. H. Garnett.
2. J. L. Millson.
3. John S. Caskie.
4. William O. Goodie.
5. Thomas S. Bocock.
6. Paulus Powell.
7. William Smith.
8. C. J. Faulkner.
9. John Letcher.
10. Sherrard Clemens.
11. A. G. Jenkins.
12. A. Edmundson.
13. G. W. Hopkins.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. Isatah D. Clawson.
2. George R. Robins.
3. Garnet B. Adrian.
4. John Huyler.
5. J. R. Wortendyke.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

MINNESOTA.—W. W. Kingsbury.

OREGON.—Joseph Lane.

NEW-MEXICO.—M. A. Otero.

NEBRASKA.—F. Ferguson, (contested.)

UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel.

WASHINGTON.—L. I. Stevens.

KANSAS.—M. J. Parrott.

The following members have been elected to represent Minnesota upon her admission as a State into the Union. George Becker, W. W. Phelps, and — Kavanaugh, (all Democrats.)

The political proportions are, 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 14 Americans.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The vessels of the United States have their regular stations in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Brazil, on the coast of Africa, on the coast of China, and cruise elsewhere as occasion requires. The old system of three years' cruises has been changed to cruises of two years.

The expenditures of the Naval Department for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1857, were \$12,632,696.81: the appropriation demanded for 1858 is \$14,616,293.23, of which \$9,749,515.01 is for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, and \$4,866,778.22 for special purposes.

TABLE

Showing the New-York Majorities at the Presidential Election of 1856.

FREMONT OVER BUCHANAN.

Alleghany.....	4905	Ontario.....	2909
Broome.....	2191	Orange.....	525
Cattaraugus.....	8898	Onondaga.....	4876
Cayuga.....	5217	Oswego.....	4568
Chautauque.....	5190	Orleans.....	2686
Chemung.....	875	Otsego.....	2776
Chenango.....	8052	Rensselaer.....	788
Columbia.....	798	St. Lawrence.....	7748
Cortland.....	2415	Saratoga.....	2078
Clinton.....	525	Schenectady.....	927
Delaware.....	2260	Schuyler.....	1561
Dutchess.....	1478	Suffolk.....	849
Essex.....	1781	Seneca.....	588
Fulton.....	1219	Sullivan.....	107
Genesee.....	2186	Steuben.....	4058
Herkimer.....	3424	Tioga.....	1177
Jefferson.....	4758	Tompkins.....	2589
Lewis.....	2010	Washington.....	8542
Livingston.....	1945	Warren.....	1196
Montgomery.....	1591	Wayne.....	8777
Madison.....	4451	Wyoming.....	2155
Monroe.....	2901	Yates.....	2079
Niagara.....	2042		
Onondaga.....	5844	Fremont over Buchanan	80,129

BUCHANAN OVER FREMONT.

Albany.....	2690	Putnam.....	188
Essex.....	685	Queens.....	508
Franklin.....	181	Richmond.....	814
Greene.....	182	Rockland.....	858
Hamilton.....	101	Schoharie.....	461
Kings.....	6818	Ulster.....	1098
New-York.....	24,142	Westchester.....	150

PENSIONS.

Up to June, 1857, a total of \$61,814,620 in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,488 warrants for bounty land have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,352,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty Land Acts of Congress, from the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,253—requiring 60,704,942 acres of land.

THE MINT.

It is lawful for any person to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined as expeditiously as possible, and if of the United States standard, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which expense on every deposit, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which are accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint with the Treasurer of the United States.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint gives the following statement of the deposits and coinage at the various mints, for the year ending June 30, 1855:

Entire gold deposit, ...	\$64,223,898
Entire silver deposit, ...	5,798,124
Gold coinage, ...	53,097,168
Silver "	5,219,150
Copper "	23,450
Gold pieces, ...	8,370,604
Silver "	22,848,700
Copper "	2,974,147

From June 30, 1855, to June 30, 1856, there were coined 1,532,146 double eagles, 107,490 eagles, 865,671 half eagles, 57,100 three dollar pieces, 377,834 quarter eagles, 792,110 gold dollars. The value of the gold coined in fine bars was \$21,956,827.16; in unparted bars, \$3,746,186.52. The total gold coinage in value for this period was \$32,155,418.69; the total silver coinage, \$5,355,061.04; the total copper coinage, \$17,455.84. The whole number of pieces coined in this period was 26,982,781. Their value was \$67,527,980.56. The deposit of gold at the Mint and Branches during this period was \$60,085,906.90, of which \$59,608,609.50 was from California.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

From the Postmaster-General's Report.

The total number of Post-Offices in the United States at this time, (Nov., 1857,) is 27,148, of which 868 are of the class denominated Presidential, the incumbents being subject to appointment by the President and Senate. On the 30th of June last, 7888 mail routes were in operation, with an aggregate length of 242,601 miles, of which 22,580 miles were by railroad, 15,245 by steamboats, and 49,329 by coach. The total annual transportation of mails was 74,906,067 miles, costing \$6,622,046. The cost of transportation was relatively as follows: By railroad, ten cents and five mills per

mile; by steamboat twenty-two cents a mile; by coach, seven cents and four mills a mile. The length of railroad routes has been increased 2207 miles and the length of steamboat routes is increased by 294 miles. The number of mail contractors is 6576. During the year the length of coach routes has been reduced 1124 miles, and the annual transportation 24,061 miles. The cost of the Utah routes was increased \$17,500, by the allowance of additional pay, without increased service, on the route between Salt Lake and San Pedro.

The receipts of the Department for the year were \$7,853,951, and the expenditures, \$11,508,057. Allowing for certain special provisions on the account of revenue and expenditure, the deficit is stated at \$3,453,718.40. The increase of expenses this year is five per cent in the amount of annual transportation, and 9 7-10 per cent in cost.

The estimates for 1858 are as follows: Expenditures, \$12,058,247; Revenue, \$10,584,074; leaving the sum of \$1,469,173 to be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenditures of the coming year.

U. S. TREASURY STATISTICS FOR 1857.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (November, 1857) gives the following figures:

Government expenditure during the fiscal
year ending June, 1857.....\$70,822,722

Divided into these items:

Civil List.....	\$27,581,922
Interior Department.....	5,853,274
War Department.....	19,261,774
Navy Department.....	12,726,856
Public Debt.....	5,948,896
	\$70,822,722

The budget of expenditures for the current fiscal year, to end June, 1858, is made \$74,968,058.

The balance in the treasury, July

1st, was.....	\$17,710,114
Revenue to 30th Sept.....	20,929,819
Estimated to 30th of June.....	86,770,000
	\$75,369,933

The revenue, consequently, will exceed the expenditure, provided the estimates are near the mark.

The public debt was reduced, on the 1st of July, to \$29,060,856. The treasury department has since purchased \$3,896,282, leaving only \$25,165,154 of public debt.

RAILROAD CAPITAL AND DEBT.

Capital.....	\$491,435,661
Debt.....	417,243,664

Total.....	\$908,679,325
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Annual income \$43,406,488, and interest on debt \$25,098,208.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

THE disastrous panic of 1857 was attended with one good result: It threw a vast amount of desirable labor into this great civic undertaking, and it is more than probable that we shall during the present summer reap some of the good effects of this accidental activity. A portion of the park—probably the Parade ground and the "Circuit"—will, as it is understood, be ready for the use of citizens during the present year, and in rapid succession other features of this great recreation ground will be opened to public use. It will, however, be four or five years before it presents, in miniature, the appearance designed by Lieutenant Vile, the Chief Engineer. Our children will see it in a state of perfection, which we can not hope to realize in our days. But considering the magnitude and novelty of the undertaking we have no reason to complain of delay. A brief history of the Central Park, with an account of what is to be done up to the present time, will, it is believed, be interesting. We are indebted to the First Annual Report of the Chief Engineer for our facts.

The importance of open places for public recreation has attracted a large share of attention during the past few years. A noticeable deficiency in a provision of this kind was felt to exist in New-York—the great metropolis of the Western World. The public mind became ripe for a proposition, and, accordingly, on the 5th of April, 1851, Hon. Ambrose C. Kingsland, then Mayor of the city, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a special message setting forth the limited extent of the places devoted to the public; their inadequacy to the wants of any class of the people, and the necessity, both in a moral and sanitary point of view, of securing a more extended area for the purpose of public recreation.

This message was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, who concurred, and suggested "Jones' Wood" as suitable for the required purposes. Having been approved by the Common Council, an application was made to the Legislature, and on the 11th of July, 1851, the "Jones' Woods Park Bill" was passed by that body.

During the passage of this act, there was a good deal of wholesome discussion concerning the merits of the proposed site, and owing to doubts awakened by the same, the Board of Aldermen on the 5th of August, 1851, passed a resolution appointing a special committee to examine and report whether there was not within the limits of the city a piece of ground more suitable for the purpose of a public park than that designated in the act. In due time this Committee reported in favor of the piece of ground lying between the Fifth and Eighth Avenues, and extending from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixth streets. This location was found to have many advantages, and, accordingly, the Legislature passed, on the 23d of July, 1853, an act for taking the ground now known as the Central Park. The act relating to "Jones' Wood" was, after some difficulty, repealed.

On the 17th of November, 1853, five Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were appointed, and in July, 1855, they issued their report, which was confirmed the 5th of February, 1856. On the same day, the Comptroller communicated to the Common Council the draft of an ordinance for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners. It may be mentioned that the operations of the latter were greatly retarded by the many conflicting interests they had to reconcile, and the purely interested opposition they had to contend with. Hard battles were fought on every desirable spot of the Central Park.

On the 19th of May, 1856, the Common Council adopted an ordinance, creating the Mayor and Street Commissioner Commissioners of Central Park, with power to employ the necessary persons to execute the repeatedly expressed wishes of the people, and appropriating certain funds to carry out the provisions of the ordinance.

The Board entered at once on the discharge of its duties, and invitations were sent to a number of well-known citizens, whose taste and experience were solicited to form a consulting board. These gentlemen met on the 29th of May, 1856, and elected Washington Irving as President. Various plans were laid before the Board, all more or less adapted to the topographical peculiarities of the ground, and, finally, that presented by Lieutenant Vele was selected as the best and most picturesque.

We will now condense from the Engineer's report, a topographical and general description of the grounds appropriated for the Central Park. On the eastern slope of an elevation running along the western side of the Island, lie the grounds of the Park. They extend from Fifty-ninth street on the south, to One Hundred and Sixth street on the north, and from Fifth to Eighth avenues. The lower extremity is about five miles from the Battery, and the upper extremity the same distance from the northern end of the Island. From the western side to the Island is three quarters of a mile, and from the eastern side to the East River nearly a mile. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile wide, or as long as from the Battery to Union Square, and as wide as from the Bowling Green to the City Hall. It is seven times larger than the united area of all the other squares and public places in the city.

There is naturally a gradual slope from west to east, and five lateral depressions and corresponding ridges, dividing the Park transversely. These ridges are not continuous, but are very much broken, forming a series of hills and valleys, intersected by streams, which, under the hands of the engineers, will throw off their muddiness, and become attractive. All the intended improvements are based on the natural configuration of the surface. "The hills, the valleys, and the streams, are nature's pencilings on the surface of the earth, rivaling in their pictured grace the most beautiful conceptions of the finite mind; to alter them would be desecration; to erase them, folly!" The arrangement of trees, shrubs, and vines, will be a harmonious blending of all that is beautiful in light and shade, in color, size, and shape. To know the character and habit of trees, the various tints of their foliage in the changing seasons, to adapt all these to the character of the ground, to

that the wildly picturesque shall not clash with the softly beautiful—so that those trees, whose majestic growth and wide-spreading branches enable a single specimen to give character to a landscape, shall not have their grandeur destroyed by being placed in incongruous groups—to produce by a judicious arrangement of masses and single trees, and the introduction of a great number of different species of vegetation such a variety in the details, that every turn may develop some new feature, while an air of harmony pervades the whole, and no discordant contrasts offend the eye; this, says the Chief Engineer, is what the plan seeks to arrive at, fulfilling, at the same time, certain popular conditions, of which the following are some of the details:

First. A principal road or drive, which shall, in its entire extent, embrace every feature of importance within the limits, and every prominent view without. This drive to be wide enough to admit of its being used by a large number and variety of vehicles at the same time; to be long enough for an afternoon's drive, and not so long as to necessitate the passing over of the same ground twice.

Second. Another drive, secluded in its character, to be used by such persons as desire to be more retired.

Third. Certain roads devoted to equestrians, to the exclusion of vehicles.

Fourth. Certain walks devoted exclusively to pedestrians.

Fifth. Certain transverse roads, at convenient distances, to allow of an easy transit across the park, for business and other purposes.

Sixth. A level space prepared for, and allotted to military exercises, of sufficient extent to admit of every description of field movement, either by regiment, battalion, brigade, or division; infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

Seventh. A cricket ground, for the encouragement of, and an indulgence in, athletic and manly sports.

Eighth. Spaces devoted to botanical and horticultural purposes.

The "Circuit," or principal drive, will be the main feature of the Park. It commences at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth street, with a road-way seventy feet in width, and a foot-path on either side of fifteen feet, descending immediately by an easy grade into a deep valley. On the left is a lake which terminates the stream running through the valley; on the right a ledge of rocks. For a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet, with a curve of two hundred feet radius, it follows the base of a rock rising abruptly on the right, thence along the edge of a stream, coming in view of another sheet of water, with a cascade in the distance. The ground now rises, and from the road a considerable view is obtained. Passing the rear of the Arsenal, the road again descends into a valley curving to the left with a radius of three hundred feet, and crossing a small stream by a rustic bridge. A short distance on, it intersects the first transverse road, which extends along the lateral valley between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, following by a circuitous route the course of the valley. From this point a fine view is obtained. Thence curving to the right with a radius of eight hundred feet, and then to the left with a radius of six hundred feet it ascends the high ground, to the left of a perpendicular

ledge of rocks; thence by a succession of curves it reaches a prominent elevation, from which an extensive view is obtained to the North and West. At the foot of the hill is a miniature lake, and in the distance the Botanical Gardens. The road then descends by a curve, passes the Botanical Gardens, intersects Seventy-fourth street, and passes to the right of the "Parade," fifty acres in extent. The "Parade" lies in front of the smaller reservoir, the sides of which are terraced and laid out with walks for a view of the military exercises.

At the northern extremity of the "Parade" the "Circuit" intersects Eighty-sixth street. Here in the broad valley lies the new reservoir laid out in irregular shape, one hundred acres in extent, and denominated the "Croton Lake." The road passes it to the right and gradually reaches a high point which overlooks the lake, and a very large portion of the Park, north, south, and west, with the Harlem river, High Bridge, and Westchester county in the distance. All through the upper portions of the Park superb views may be obtained from prominent points. Vista rock, Summit rock, Mount Prospect, Bellevue rock, and Mount St. Vincent embrace views of the Hudson and East rivers, the entire city, Long Island, and Long Island Sound, Harlem river, Westchester county, the Palisades, all of the public institutions on the islands in the East river, in short, a complete panorama of New-York City and its suburbs.

The estimates for the year 1857 were as follows:

1. Excavation and construction of drains, ...	\$20,000
2. Removal of interior inclosures, (walls, etc.), ...	5,000
3. Removal of stone and other material deposited in extending streets and avenues, ...	10,000
4. Removal of buildings, ...	5,000
5. Cutting and removal of brushwood and briars, ...	5,000
6. Clearing the entire ground of useless roots and vegetation, ...	10,000
7. Preparing ground for nursery, ...	5,000
8. Manures, ...	10,000
9. Trenching ground for sward, ...	15,000
10. Purchase of two hundred thousand nursery trees, ...	80,000
11. Transplanting forest trees, ...	70,000
12. Shrubs and vines, ...	10,000
13. Levelling and preparing ground for parade, ...	15,000
14. Levelling and preparing cricket ground, ...	5,000
12. Excavating ponds, ...	10,000
16. Temporary inclosure, ...	15,000
17. Construction of roads and bridges, ...	50,000
	\$290,000

The estimated value of the lots to be taken to form Central Park is \$1,407,823.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Army Register.

STATE	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, etc.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, Privateers.	Aggregate.
Maine,.....	10	56	18	193	272	2,845	2,617
New-Hampshire, ..	11	202	119	895	1,227	82,811	82,666
Massachusetts, ...	10	130	48	558	746	141,523	142,269
Vermont,.....	12	51	224	801	1,068	22,327	23,915
Rhode Island, ...	8	39	24	49	115	1,086	1,151
Connecticut,.....	8	42	21	187	258	68,735	68,988
New-York,.....							295,563
New-Jersey,.....							81,984
Pennsylvania,....							106,957
Delaware,.....	4	8	71	861	447	8,732	9,229
Maryland,.....	22	68	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia,.....	32	76	153	614	875	124,656	125,531
North-Carolina, ..	23	138	657	3,449	4,267	75,131	79,448
South-Carolina, ...	19	358	158	1,935	2,360	32,765	35,125
Georgia,.....	39	91	624	4,296	5,050	73,649	78,699
Florida,.....	8	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,122
Alabama,.....	32	142	775	1,883	2,832	73,880	76,662
Louisiana,.....	16	327	256	1,976	2,577	63,990	66,567
Mississippi,.....	15	70	392	343	825	35,259	36,084
Tennessee,.....	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky,.....	43	145	1,165	3,517	4,870	84,109	88,979
Ohio,.....	91	217	462	1,231	2,051	174,494	176,455
Michigan,.....	30	323	147	2,338	2,858	94,286	97,034
Indiana,.....	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois,.....	30	99	1,297	3,192	4,618	165,741	170,359
Wisconsin,.....	15	83	125	914	1,142	45,119	49,261
Missouri,.....		17	4	67	88	117,959	118,047
Arkansas,.....	10	39	123	955	1,132	34,922	36,054
Texas,.....	15	45	243	940	1,243	18,513	19,766
California,.....	12	11		100	123	208,522	208,645
Utah Territory, ..	2		48	235	235	2,586	2,821
Minnesota Terr....	2	5			7	1,996	2,003
Dist. of Columbia,	3	10	28	185	226	7,975	8,201
Totals,	558	2,990	9,143	83,361	51,067	1,885,612	2,421,163

STATISTICS UNITED STATES LAND BUREAU.

From the Official Report, 1857.

The whole surface of public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres, of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 861,862,464 acres; leaving undisposed of 1,086,187,536 acres. Last year, 22,859,461 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 5,800,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,881,010 were located with military warrants, and the railroad grants under the Act of March, were 5,116,000 acres. The sum received on each sale was \$4,225,903, a falling off of \$5,822,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants of more than 2½ per cent. There are 88 organized Land Districts—but none for New-Mexico or Utah. The Indian tribes within our limits now number 825,000 souls. The quantity of land surveyed and ready for market, and not advertised for public sale, exclusive of lands withdrawn on account of railroad grants, embraces an area of 57,442,876 acres. Of this quantity there was surveyed and returned during the five quarters ending 30th of September, 1857, 22,859,461 acres.

DEBTS OF THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN 1857.

AMERICA.

United States,.....	\$36,000,000	New-Granada.....	\$36,000,000
Bolivia,.....	5,789,998	Guatemala,.....	2,852,400
Brazil,.....	59,481,600	Mexico,.....	78,223,440
Chile,.....	8,567,520	Peru,.....	47,778,898
Ecuador,.....	18,821,600	Venezuela,.....	13,187,300

EUROPE.

Great Britain,.....	\$3,979,615,000	Hamburg,.....	\$19,142,572
France,.....	1,665,000,000	Hanover,.....	27,834,052
Austria,.....	779,409,504	Holland,.....	480,895,337
Russia,.....	1,199,315,568	Nassau,.....	4,030,000
Prussia,.....	156,867,240	Oldenburg,.....	1,152,000
Spain,.....	695,217,926	Parma,.....	2,841,600
Portugal,.....	91,789,440	Roman States,....	82,829,600
Sardinia,.....	150,000,000	Saxony,.....	80,802,794
Turkey,.....	75,000,000	Saxe-Weimar,.....	4,233,408
Bavaria,.....	67,761,600	Saxe-Meiningen,...	2,622,091
Belgium,.....	125,497,027	Saxe-Altenburg, ..	1,702,675
Baden,.....	23,600,000	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,.	1,890,358
Brunswick,.....	4,659,329	Sweden,.....	2,160,000
Denmark,.....	63,099,996	Switzerland,.....	768,000
Frankfurt,.....	2,878,993	Wurtemberg, ...	19,369,438
Greece,.....	89,600,000		

INDIA.

India,.....	\$220,899,169
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PATENTS.

The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, 1857 4095 applications for patents were received, 820 caveats were filed, 2066 patents were issued, and 9287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this bureau for three quarters of the year have been \$161,415; expenditures, \$168,942; excess of expenditures, \$2526. Of the expenditures \$27,939 were made up by fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases.

PRICES OF FANCY BIRDS AND BEASTS.

The *New-York Tribune* furnishes the following interesting table :

Bremen Geese, per pair,	\$12	King Charles Spaniels, each,	\$15-50
Poland and Chinese Geese,	10	Fox and Rabbit Hounds, each,	10-30
Wild Geese,	12	Tigers and Leopards, each,	50-75
Aylesbury Ducks,	8	Bears, each,	25-50
Rorica Ducks,	8	Wild Cats, Hyenas, and Cougars, each,	20-40
Wild Ducks,	6-8	Ferrets and Monkeys, each,	10-25
Top Knot,	4	Badgers, Coons, and Squirrels, each,	5-10
Black Swan, each,	75	Canaries, (common,) each,	3-4
White Swan, each,	40	Canaries, (long breed,) males,	4-5
Cranes and Crown Birds,	85	Canaries, (long breed,) females, each,	\$1.50-3
Pelicans and Storks,	30-45	Canaries, (German,) males,	5
Golden Hamb. Fowls, p.pair,	10	Sparrows, each,	1-2
Silver Hamb. Fowls,	8	Mocking Birds, each,	10-15
Black Spanish Fowls,	12	Goldfinch,	3-5
Cochin Fowls,	4-5	Blue Jays,	2-3
Shanghae Fowls,	8-4	Bullfinch,	10-12
Speckled Dorking Fowls,	12	Robins, (singing,) "	3-5
White Dorking Fowls,	8	Parrots, (talking,) "	5-15
Gaine Dorking Fowls,	10	Quails, (domestic,) "	2
Poland Fowls,	4	Doves,	2-5
White Bantams,	8	Pouter Pigeons,	3-5
Black Bantams,	5	Fantails,	2-4
Seabright Bantams,	6	Carriers,	7-8
Japanese Fowls,	8	Rongha,	2-4
Golden Pheasants,	30	Tumblers,	4
Silver Pheasants,	20	Blackbirds, (singing,) "	3
Shetland Ponies, each,	25-75	Bobolinks,	3
Setter Dogs, (broke,) each,	30-60		
Pointer Dogs,	20-50		
Newfoundland Dogs,	10-50		
Scotch Terriers,	5-25		
English Terriers,	10-30		
Spaniels,	10-25		

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The various surveyed Routes, from the Report of the Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTE.	Distance in straight line.	Distance by proposed route.	Sum of ascent and descent.	Estimated cost.	Through arable lands.		
1. Route near 47th and 49th parallels from St. Paul's to Vancouver, Extension to Seattle.	1455	1864	18,100	\$130,781,000	374		
2. Near the 41st and 42d parallels <i>via</i> South Pass from Council Bluffs to Benicia.	45	161	1,000	10,090,000	161		
3. Near the 36th and 39th parallels from Westport to San Francisco by the Coo che-to-pa and Tah-ee chay-pah Passes, The same by Westport to San Francisco, by the Coo-che-to-pah and Madeline Passes.	1410	2032	29,120	116,095,000	682		
4. Near the 35th parallel from Fort Smith to San Pedro, Near the 35th parallel from Fort Smith to San Francisco,	1740	2080	49,936	*	630		
	1740	2290	56,514	*	670		
5. Near the 32d parallel from Fulton to San Pedro, Fulton to San Francisco.	1860	1892	48,812	169,210,265	416		
			2174	50,670	169,210,265	644	
			1400	1618	82,784	68,970,000	408
			1600	2039	42,008	93,120,000	759

* So great that the road is impracticable.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA FROM 1492 TO 1858.

- 1492.—Discovery of America by Columbus.
- 1493.—Second voyage of Columbus. The cotton tree found to be indigenous to the soil.
- 1497.—St. John's (Prince Edward's) Island discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 24; he also discovers Florida.
- 1498.—Third voyage of Columbus. The Western Continent discovered, August 2.
- 1499.—Canada discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot.
- 1502.—Fourth voyage of Columbus. He suffers shipwreck on the Island of Jamaica.
- 1506.—Death of Columbus at Valladolid, in Spain, May 20, aged 58.
- 1512.—Florida explored by Ponce de Leon.
- 1534.—Lower California discovered by Grigalon, a Spaniard, from Mexico.
- The coast of Newfoundland visited by the French navigator, Jacques Cartier. He enters the Gulf, and calls it the St. Lawrence.
- 1550.—Carolina discovered by Sebastian Cabot.
- 1562.—French expedition under Jean de Ribaud; colony of Fort Charles in Florida.
- 1563.—The French colonists abandon Florida.
- 1584.—Captains Amadas and Barlow (England) visit Virginia, and discover Roanoke.
- 1585.—First English settlement in America; Roanoke, in Virginia, planted by Sir Richard Grenville.
- Davis's Straits discovered by Sir G. Davis.
- 1596.—Ruin of the English colony at Roanoke.
- 1587.—Grenville's second colony at Roanoke.
- 1590.—Governor White visits Roanoke; he finds the colony completely exterminated.
- 1596.—Upper California discovered by Drake.
- 1602.—Bartholomew Gosnold arrives in the Bay of Massachusetts from Dartmouth, England; discovering, on his way, two islands, which he named Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth. Cape Cod also discovered and so named by Gosnold. This was the first spot in New England ever trod by an Englishman.
- 1607.—Jamestown founded—the first permanent English settlement in America.
- 1609.—Chesapeake Bay explored and mapped by Captain J. Smith.
- 1609.—Hudson, and a mixed crew of Hollanders and Englishmen, sail in the *Half-moon* from Amsterdam to America, April 4. He discovers the Bay of New York, and explores the river which bears his name.
- 1610.—First Dutch colony on the shores of the Hudson.
- 1615.—Albany, on the Hudson, founded.

- 1619.—First Colonial Assembly in Virginia, convened in Jamestown MOH Duma, consisting of the governor, council, and two representatives from the eleven boroughs.
- 1620.—Slavery introduced into Virginia. The Pilgrim Fathers land at Plymouth Rock, 11th December, from the *Mayflower*.
- 1621.—Cotton first cultivated in Virginia.
- 1622.—Massacre of Jamestown.
- 1623.—New Hampshire settled by colonies of English Puritans.
- 1624.—Permanent settlement of New York, called New Amsterdam, by the Dutch.
- 1630.—Winthrop's party arrive in New England in June and July.
- 1632.—English settlement at M ntserat, Maryland.
- 1634.—Maryland colonized by Catholics; religious toleration the basis of legislation.
- 1636.—Providence, Rhode Island, founded in June by Roger Williams and five companions, "as a shelter for persons distressed for conscience."
- 1637.—Religious persecution in New England; expulsion of Anne Hutchinson and others from Boston for opposition to the clergy.
- 1638.—Harvard College founded.
- 1644.—Democratic form of government in Rhode Island.
- 1643.—Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven confederate under the title of "The United Colonies of New England."
- 1656.—Quakers first seen in America; Mary Fisher and Ann Austin arrive in Boston; they are sent back to England.
- 1657.—Persecution of the Quakers in New England; arrival of Mary Dyar, and Ann Burden, and "swarms of the cursed sect."
- 1658.—Banishment of Quakers on pain of death, decreed by the Massachusetts government.
William Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson, Nicholas Davis, Mary Dyar, and William Leddra, Quakers, are hanged at Boston for heresy.
- 1663.—The English colonies in America are compelled by a new navigation law to purchase only in England. Great dissatisfaction is expressed.
- 1664.—New Jersey settled by the English; Eliot's Indian Bible published at Cambridge: one of the first books printed in North America.
- 1667.—Settlement of Carolina by a body of Englishmen.
- 1672.—The river Mississippi discovered by Father Marquette and M. Joliet, a merchant.
- 1677.—Massachusetts denies England's right to tax, enact laws, or perform any other act of sovereignty.
- 1682.—Louisiana explored and named by the French.
- 1683.—Philadelphia founded by Penn.

- 1634.—The Charter of Massachusetts granted by James I., with-
drawn by Charles II.
- 1632.—The witchcraft mania prevails in New England; 20 persons
are hanged, 55 tortured, and large numbers imprisoned.
- 1639.—French colony settle in Louisiana; the Mississippi first en-
tered from the sea by French vessels of war.
- 1700.—The Mississippi first settled by the French under Bienville
and Touti; they found the town of Rosalia, now called
Natchez.
Yale College founded.
- 1704.—The first American newspaper, the *Boston News Letter*,
commenced.
- 1717.—New Orleans settled by the French.
- 1732.—Birth of George Washington.
- 1733.—First Free Masons' Lodge opened in Boston.
- 1740.—Tennessee first explored.
- 1753.—The hostilities which, from time to time, took place between
the Virginians and the French, and their Indian allies, now
assume a very dangerous aspect, and open war prevails.
- 1754.—Victory of Major Washington over the French.
Aggressions of French colonists on the English territory in
North America; hence
Albany conference, respecting them.
Colonel Washington defeated by the French at Fort du
Quesne, Ohio.
Colonel Monkton's expedition from New England against the
Acadians.
Victory over the French at Beau-Sejour.
The Acadians (20,000) driven from their homesteads and
sent to southern settlements by the British authorities.
This event is beautifully and graphically described in
Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline."
Columbia College, New York, founded.
- 1755.—The University of Pennsylvania founded.
War between the English and French in America; Oswego
and Granby taken by the French; Canada invaded by the
English.
- 1757.—Fort George reduced by Montcalm; massacre of 2,000 En-
glish by the Indians.
- 1759.—Abercrombie repulsed at Ticonderoga.
Cape Breton surrendered to the English July 26th.
Fort du Quesne conquered by the English.
- 1759.—Siege of Quebec; death of General Wolfe; Quebec surren-
dered to Murray; death of the brave Marquis de Mont-
calm.
Battle of Sillery; Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara
reduced by the English.
Montreal surrendered to the English.
- 1760.—Conquest of Canada by the English.
- 1762.—Yellow fever rages in Philadelphia.

- 1763.—Termination of the "Old French War;" mutual concessions of American territory made by France and England.
- 1764.—Discontent in the British colonies occasioned by the levying of taxes on all articles imported from the West Indian Islands.
Brown University founded.
- 1765.—Great dissatisfaction in the colonies occasioned by the "Stamp Act."
Assembly in Virginia; the right of England to tax the colonies denied, May.
First Colonial Congress in New York; the Americans resolve not to use British goods until the Stamp Act is repealed.
- 1766.—Stamp Act repealed, but the right to tax the Colonies maintained.
- 1768.—Boston occupied by British troops.
- 1769.—Dartmouth College, New Haven, founded.
- 1770.—Riots in Boston; the British garrison fire on the people.
Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, founded.
- 1773.—Resistance to the Tea Tax in Boston.
The celebrated "Tea-party."
- 1774.—The port of Boston closed by order of the English Government.
First meeting of the American Congress, held at Philadelphia, 51 present. Declaration of Rights passed unanimously.
- 1775.—First engagement between the Americans and English; the battle of Lexington, April 19th.
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th.
- 1776.—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4th.
The French espouse the American cause.
Battle of Flatbush; the Americans under Sullivan defeated, August 27th.
Entry of British troops into New York, which they occupy, September 15th.
Battles of White Plains, October 28th and November 30th; Americans defeated.
Battle of Trenton; Washington makes prisoners of 1,000 Hessians.
- 1777.—Battle of Princeton, January 2.
Marquis de la Fayette lands in America, April 26th.
Ticonderoga captured by the British, July 5th.
Battle of Bennington, August 16th.
Battle of Brandywine; the Americans routed; hence Philadelphia falls to the British, September 11th.
Battle of Plattsburg, September 11th. Battle of Stillwater, September 12th. Battle of Germantown, October 4th.
Articles of Confederation adopted by Thirteen of the Colonies, October 4th; signed, November 15th.
The British army, under Burgoyne, surrenders to General Gates, at Saratoga, October 17th.

- 1778.—Alliance between France and America.
The proposals of the English Commissioners rejected by Congress, who refuse to treat as subjects of Great Britain.
British troops evacuate Philadelphia, June 18th.
Battle of Monmouth; Washington victorious, June 18th.
- 1779.—Norfolk burned by the British, June. Norwalk burned by the British, August 22. Stonypoint taken by the Americans under General Wayne.
Victory of Paul Jones off Scotland.
- 1780.—Major André hanged as a spy, October 2.
French auxiliary forces land.
Charleston taken by the British, May 12th.
General Gates defeated by Lord Cornwallis, August 15th.
Battle of Camden—Americans defeated and De Kalb killed, August 16th.
Treason of Arnold discovered.
- 1781.—Battle of Cowpens; Morgan victorious. Battle of Camden.
Camden burned by the English, May 13th.
Battle of Yorktown, and surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis.
- 1782.—Treaty with Holland.
- 1783.—Peace of Versailles, and recognition by Great Britain of the Independence of the United States.
Slavery abolished in Massachusetts.
Washington resigns the command of the American army and retires into private life, December 4th.
- 1784.—New York Chamber of Commerce founded.
- 1785.—John Adams, the first ambassador from the United States to England.
- 1787.—General States' Convention at Philadelphia, and adoption of the Federal Constitution of the United States.
- 1788.—The Quakers of Pennsylvania liberate their slaves, and establish schools for their use.
Cotton first planted in Georgia.
New Orleans destroyed by fire.
- 1789.—The Constitution accepted by all the States, and election of George Washington first President, April 30th;
John Adams, Vice President.
- 1791.—First United States' Bank; capital \$10,000,000.
Vermont added to the Union.
The militia system organized.
Yellow fever rages in New York, August.
- 1792.—Kentucky admitted into the Union.
United States' Mint established.
- 1793.—George Washington re-elected President.
- 1794.—American navy commenced; six frigates built to operate against the Algerines.
Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain, effected by Mr. Jay, November 19th.

- 1796.—Tennessee received into the Union as a Territory.
General seizure of American vessels by order of the French Executive Directory.
- 1797.—John Adams second President of the United States; Thomas Jefferson, Vice President.
- 1798.—Commissions of reprisal issued against France, and active preparations for war. Organisation of a regular army; George Washington Commander-in-chief.
- 1799.—Tennessee admitted into the Union.
Death of Washington, December 14th.
- 1800.—Treaty of Commerce with France.
Seat of Government transferred from Philadelphia to Washington.
Louisiana again in the hands of the French.
- 1801.—Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States.
Census of the Union, 5,300,000; number of slaves, 896,849.
Act of Congress forbidding citizens holding property in foreign slaves, and giving authority to U. S. vessels to capture slave vessels.
- 1802.—Ohio (76,000 inhabitants) joins the Union.
- 1803.—Louisiana sold by France to the U. S. for \$15,000,000.
Capture of the U. S. frigate *Philadelphia* by the Tripolitans.
War declared against the Bey of Tripoli.
- 1804.—The *Philadelphia* recaptured by Decatur.
Murder of Hamilton by Aaron Burr.
Expedition of Preble to Tripoli, which he bombards.
- 1805.—Thomas Jefferson re-elected Pres.; George Clinton, V. P.
Disputes with England arising from the capture and condemnation of several American vessels about to enter blockaded ports, and from the assumption by England of the "right of search."
- 1806.—Disputes settled by treaty.
- 1807.—The President rejects the Monroe Treaty.
Assertion of the right of search by Great Britain; the American ship *Chesapeake* fired into by a British ship-of-war, June 23.
Fulton's first successful trial of steam power on the Hudson; he performs the passage from New York to Albany in 32 hours.
American Embargo Act, Dec. 22.
- 1808.—Slave-trade abolished by Congress.
- 1809.—Non-intercourse act with Britain, March 1.
Embargo on British ships repealed, June 10, in consequence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement with the American cabinet.
Mr. Erskine's arrangement disavowed by the English Government, consequently,
Renewal of the non-intercourse law against England, Aug. 2.
James Madison, fourth Pres. U. S.
- 1810.—Intercourse with France, and admission of French and English ships into American ports.

- 1810.—Census of the U. S. : whites, 7,232,903; slaves, 1,191,361.
- 1811.—Non-intercourse act against Britain, March 2.
Encounter between the English sloop-of-war *Little Belt*, and the American frigate *President*.
- 1812.—Embargo for ninety days on Eng. shipping, commenced April.
War declared against England, June 18.
American army under Hull invade Canada.
Battle of Brownstown, Americans defeated, Aug. 8.
The Americans in Canada, under Hull, surrender at Detroit, August 16.
Capture of the *Guerriere* by the American ship *Constitution*, August 19.
The Chesapeake and Delaware blockaded by an English fleet.
Battle of Queenstown, General Wool victorious, Aug. 12, 13.
Capture of the *Frolic* by Captain Jones, commander of the *Wasp*, Oct. 18.
Capture of the British frigate *Macedonian* by Captain Decatur of the *United States*, Oct. 25.
Capture of the British frigate *Java* by Bainbridge of the *Constitution*, Dec. 20.
Louisiana admitted into the Union.
- 1813.—The Legislature of Massachusetts remonstrates against the war. June.
Perry's victory on Lake Erie; defeat of the British flotilla.
Battle of Frenchtown, Jan. 22; of Ogdensburg, Feb. 22; of Craney Island, June 3; of Eastport, in July; of Fort Niagara, Nov. 11; of Blackrock, Dec. 3.
- 1814.—Fort Erie taken by the Americans, July 3.
Battle of the Chippewa, English defeated, July 5 and 25.
Battle of Bridgewater, July 25; of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
A British flotilla ascends the Connecticut and destroys twenty-five vessels.
City of Washington burned by the British, Aug. 24.
Capture of Alexandria.
Battle of Bellair, Aug. 30; the British defeated, and General Parker killed.
British repulsed on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11.
British repulsed at Baltimore, Sept. 12; Battle of Fort McHenry, Oct. 13.
Pensacola taken by General Jackson, Nov. 20.
The Hartford Convention oppose the war, Dec. 15.
Peace concluded between England and the United States, at Ghent, Dec. 24; conquests mutually restored.
- 1815.—Battle of New Orleans—intelligence of peace not having arrived.
Ratification of the peace of Ghent, Feb. 17.
War declared against Algiers.
The Algerine admiral captured by an American squadron; the Dey makes peace on terms advantageous to America, July 4.

- 1816.—Incorporation of the U. S. Bank; capital, \$35,000,000; second charter for twenty years.
Indiana admitted into the Union.
- 1817.—James Monroe, fifth Pres. U. S.
Mississippi received into the Union.
- 1818.—The State of Illinois admitted.
First passage of the Atlantic by steam.
New York State abolishes imprisonment for debt.
- 1819.—Alabama received into the Union.
The Floridas purchased from Spain.
- 1820.—Maine admitted into the Union.
- 1821.—James Monroe re-elected President.
Cession of Florida to the United States.
Missouri received into the Union.
The remains of Major André transferred from America to Westminster, Aug. 10.
- 1822.—First cotton-factory at Lowell erected.
- 1823.—The American Union resolves to acknowledge the Republics of South America.
- 1824.—Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade, March 13th.
Visit of La Fayette to the United States; he is voted a township by Congress, also \$200,000.
Opening of the Erie Canal.
- 1825.—J. Quincy Adams, sixth president United States.
- 1826.—Treaty with the Creeks; they cede their lands in Georgia to the United States—one tribe excepted.
- 1828.—Noah Webster's Dictionary first published.
- 1829.—Andrew Jackson, seventh president United States.
- 1830.—Census of the Union; free men, 12,586,171; slaves, 2,010,436.
- 1831.—Great agitation on the free trade policy, and the protection system in the United States.
- 1832.—The United States Bank question; the president vetoes the motion for renewing its charter. The House of Representatives are against the renewal; the Senate for it.
Great commercial panic; failure of 96 local banks.
- 1833.—Andrew Jackson re-elected president.
The United States deposits removed from the bank.
- 1834.—Censure on the president for removing the deposits.
- 1835.—Great fire in New York December 3d, loss \$30,000,000.
- 1836.—The States of Arkansas and Michigan admitted into the Union.
- 1837.—James Smithson, of London, bequeaths \$100,000 for establishing an institution in America, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."
- 1837.—Martin Van Buren, eighth president.
Suspension of specie payment by the banks, May; commercial panic and distress.
- 1837.—Morse patents his electro-magnetic telegraph.

- 1838.—Commercial confidence restored; the banks resume payment.
- 1839.—Final suspension of payment by the United States Bank.
- 1840.—Census; whites, 14,575,311; slaves, 2,487,355.
- 1841.—Bankruptcy of the United States Bank announced.
W. H. Harrison, ninth president United States.
Death of the president, just one month after his inauguration.
John Tyler, tenth president.
- 1842.—Croton aqueduct completed.
- 1844.—Texas annexed to the Union.
Anti-riot riots in New York.
The first line of telegraph constructed in America from Washington to Baltimore.
- 1845.—James K. Polk, eleventh president.
The Oregon question assumes a threatening aspect.
- 1846.—War between Mexico and the United States.
An army of occupation under General Taylor assemble on the Rio Grande, March 28th.
Hostilities commenced on the Rio Grande by Col. Thornton, April 24th.
Battle of Palo Alto; General Taylor defeats the Mexicans, May 8, 9.
Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9th.
The Oregon question settled by treaty.
San Francisco seized by Commodore Sloat and Montgomery, United States Navy, July 6-8, and annexed.
General Kearney occupies Santa Fé, August 18th.
Battle of Monterey; Taylor and 4,700 Americans, against Ampudia with 10,000 Mexicans, September 21-23; followed by surrender of Monterey.
Perry bombards Tobasco October 25th.
Tampico occupied by Commodore Connor, November 14th.
Iowa admitted into the Union.
Ether first used for surgical purposes by Doctor Wells of Connecticut, and Doctor Jackson of Boston.
- 1847.—Victory of General Kearney at San Gabriel, January 7, 8.
Battle of Buena Vista; the Americans under Taylor and Wool (4,760) defeat Santa Anna and 22,000 Mexicans.
Battle of Sacramento, February 26th.
Capitulation of Vera Cruz to General Scott and Commodore Perry, March 29th.
Surrender of Alvarado, April 2d.
Battle of Cerro Gordo; Scott defeats Santa Anna April 18th; takes 6,000 prisoners.
Commodore Perry takes Tuspan, April 18th.
Battle of Contreras and Churubusco; General Smith victorious, August 20th.
Armistice, August 24th.
Renewal of hostilities by Mexicans, September 7th.

1847. Battle of Molino del Rey; Worth defeats Santa Anna, Dec. 8th.
1848. Battle of Chapultepec; Scott victorious, September 12th.
Surrender of the City of Mexico, September 15th.
Attack on Puebla by the Mexicans; repulsed by Colonel Child, October 12th.
1849. Lane defeats Santa Anna, and takes the City of Huamauilla, October 9th.
Bombardment and capture of the port of Guayamas, Oct. 20th.
Annexation of part of Mexico to the United States.
Gold dust discovered in California.
- 1848.—The Girard University opened.
Peace between the United States and Mexico.
United States army withdrawn from the City of Mexico, June 13th.
- 1849.—Zachary Taylor, twelfth president United States.
Macready riots at the Astor Place Opera House.
Constitution adopted for California.
- 1850.—The town of Sacramento destroyed by a flood, Jan. 7-15th.
Unsuccessful enterprise against Cuba by General Lopez.
Death of General Taylor, and Millard Fillmore appointed thirteenth president.
California joins the Union, the thirty-first State.
Texas boundary question settled by the payment of \$10,000,000 to Texas.
Territories of New Mexico and Utah admitted.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
- 1851.—Second invasion of Cuba by Lopez, August 12th; defeated; fifty of the party shot.
Lopez garroted at Havana, September 1st.
- 1852.—General Franklin Pierce elected fourteenth president of the United States.
- 1853.—Opening of the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," New York, July 14th.
- 1854.—Anti-slavery riot in Boston.
Commercial Reciprocity Act passed between British North America and the United States, June 7th.
The Nebraska Bill passed, July.
Greytown bombarded and destroyed by Captain Hollins.
- 1856.—Election of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States.

The authorized strength of the United States army is 17,867, officers and men; the actual strength, 15,752. The number of enlistments for the year ending September 20, 1855, was 10,546; loss by deaths, discharges, and desertions, 5,500. The whole territory of the United States is divided into 5 great departments, in which there are 26 arsenals and 98 forts, most of which are garrisoned.

THE PERIODICAL REVOLUTIONS, DISTANCES FROM THE SUN, ETC., OF THE PLANETS.

Names of the Planets.	Time of periodical Revolution.	Mean dist. from the Sun in Eng. miles.	Time of Rotation upon Axis.	Diameter in Eng. Miles.
	YRS. D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
Mercury.....	0 87 23 15	36,890,000	1 0 5	2,950
Venus.....	0 224 16 49	68,770,000	0 23 21	7,900
Earth.....	1 0 5 48	95,298,260	0 23 56	7,912
Moon.....	0 27 7 43	95,298,260	27 7 43	2,160
Mars.....	1 321 22 18	143,205,000	1 0 37	4,500
Flora.....	3 98	209,826,000		
Melpomene.....	3 189	218,900,000		
Victoria.....	3 207	222,273,000		
Vesta.....	3 229	225,000,000		
Iris.....	3 243	227,334,000		
Metis.....	3 253	227,387,000		
Hebe.....	3 284	230,000,000		
Parthenope.....	3 285	231,200,000		
Fortuna.....	3 303	233,100,000		
Massilia.....	3 305	233,400,000		
Thetis.....	3 341	237,400,000		
Astræa.....	4 52	245,600,000		
Egeria.....	4 53	245,800,000		
Irene.....	4 55	246,070,000		
Lutetia.....	4 75	248,250,000		
Eunomia.....	4 114	252,300,000		
Juno.....	4 131	254,312,000		
Thalia.....	4 166	258,000,000		
Ceres.....	4 220	263,713,000		
Pallas.....	4 227	264,256,000		
Psyche.....	5 9	279,500,000		
Calliope.....	5 16	280,300,000		
Hygeia.....	5 189	297,530,000		
Jupiter.....	11 315 14	495,917,000	0 9 55	88,786
Saturn.....	29 164 7	909,026,000	0 10 16	77,236
Uranus.....	83 294 8	1,828,071,000		35,000
Neptune.....	164½	2,862,457,000		81,600

The time of the sun's rotation on his axis is 25 d. 7 h. 48 m., and his diameter is 887,076 miles.

TRUE TIME.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16½ minutes before or after 12, when its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the Sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the

sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-mark the watch must be set 12 minutes and 38 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or the setting of the Sun or Moon is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills or forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

BRIEF METEOROLOGICAL FACTS.

The mean height of the barometer, which indicates the mean weight or pressure of the atmosphere, at the level of the sea, is the same in every part of the globe.

As you ascend in the atmosphere, the barometer constantly descends.

The mean temperature of the earth's surface increases gradually from the poles to the equator.

The mean temperature of the atmosphere decreases gradually and regularly as you ascend upward.

The barometer, at the level of the sea, is slightly affected by the annual or diurnal fluctuations of temperature; but in the higher regions of the atmosphere is, on the contrary, greatly affected by them.

The heating and cooling of the atmosphere, by the changes of day and night, take place equally throughout its mass.

The average quantity of vapor in the atmosphere decreases from below upward, and from the equator to the poles.

The western coasts of the extra-tropical climates have a much higher mean temperature than the eastern coasts.

A wind generally sets from the sea to the land during the day, and from the land to the sea during the night, especially in hot climates.

Between the tropics the fluctuations of the barometer do not much exceed one quarter of an inch, while beyond this space they reach to three inches.

In the temperate climates, the rains and the winds are variable.

As we advance toward the polar regions we find the irregularities of the wind increased, and storms and calms repeatedly alternate, without warning or progression.

In the extra tropical climates, a fall in the barometer almost always precedes a period of rain, and indicates a change or acceleration of the aerial currents.

Barometers situated at great distances from each other, often rise and fall together with great regularity.

More than two currents may often be traced in the atmosphere at one time, by the motions of the clouds, etc.

2050
541 7

The force of the winds does not always decrease as the elevation increases, but, on the contrary, is often found to augment rapidly.

The variations of the barometer are less in high situations than in those at the level of the sea.

Northerly winds almost invariably raise the barometer, while southerly winds as constantly depress it.

The mean height of the barometer varies but little with the changes of the seasons.

The apparent permanency and stationary aspect of a cloud is often an optical deception, arising from the solution of moisture on one side, and its precipitation on the other.

The quantity of vapor in the atmosphere in the different seasons of the year (measured on the surface of the earth, and near the level of the sea) follows the progress of the mean temperature.

The pressure of the aqueous atmosphere, separated from that of the aerial, generally exhibits directly opposite changes to the latter.

Great falls of the barometer are generally accompanied by a temperature above the mean for the season, and great rises by one below the same.

The temperature of the earth increases as you dig beneath its surface. The general inference from all the observations made in different parts of the earth, is that there is an increase of heat, amounting to about 1° of Fahrenheit for every 46 feet in depth: that at the depth of 10,000 feet, the heat would be sufficient to boil water; and that at the depth of about 100 miles, or one fortieth part of the distance to the center, the heat would be intense enough to melt meat of the earths and stones that are known to enter into the composition of the globe.

The Will o' the Wisp, or ignis-fatuus (the fire of pools) which appears at night on marshy grounds or places of sepulture, and looks like a small flickering light, straggling in an irregular manner at a height of two or three feet from the surface, and sometimes standing for a few moments over a particular spot, is nothing more than spontaneously ignited phosphuretted hydrogen gas, arising from decomposing substances in the ground.

The Meteors, commonly called *falling stars*, which shoot from the upper region of the atmosphere, are ascribed to a similar origin; they are masses of matter inflated with phosphuretted hydrogen gas, which, being spontaneously ignited, shoot in a downward-direction to the earth. The greatest height whence they come is not above two or three miles, and seldom as much.

CLOUDS

Have been arranged by Howard into seven classes, and designated as follows:

1. The *Cirrus* or Curl-cloud, resembling a distended lock of hair. It consists of separate fibrous-looking, or hair like stripes of cloud, parallel to each other, and not unfrequently curled, or slightly bent toward one, and more rarely, toward both extremities. In appearance it is the thinnest, the lightest, and the most rarified of all the

denominations of cloud; and in conformity with its appearance, it occupies a more elevated region in the atmosphere than any of the other kinds, floating usually, according to DALTON, from three to five miles above the level of the sea. This species of cloud continually changes its figure. After a continuance of clear weather the *cirrus* first makes its appearance, in the form of a white thread stretched across a portion of the sky. To this line others are successively added laterally, so as ultimately to present the appearance of a number of parallel white threads of cloud. This form is called the *linear cirrus*. At other times, in addition to the above, lines of the same kind are sent off in oblique or transverse directions, so that the cloud presents the appearance of net work. This species is called the *reticulated cirrus*. The *comoid cirrus*, vulgarly called the *mare's-tail cloud*, is, however, the proper *cirrus*. It has the appearance of a distended lock of white hair, or of a bunch of wool pulled out into fine pointed ends, whence it has derived its name *comoid*.

The *Cirrus* is most commonly an accompaniment of a variable state of the atmosphere, and often forbodes wind and rain. In very changeable weather, the direction of the tails of this kind of *cirrus* varies considerably in the course of a few hours. When the tails have a constant direction toward the same point of the compass for any considerable time, it has been frequently observed, that a gale has sprung up from the quarter to which they had pointed.

2. The *Cumulus*, or *stacken-cloud*, or *cloud of day*, as it is sometimes called, is characterized by a flattened base, and a heaped or cumulated superstructure. It floats at a much lower level than the *cirrus*, varying perhaps from 3,000 feet to two miles above the level of the sea. In its appearance it is the most picturesque of all the denominations of cloud, and when opposed to the sun, reflects from its piled up sides a brilliant white color as pure as that of snow.

The best time for viewing the progressive formation of the *cumulus* is in fine settled weather. If we then observe the sky about the time of sunrise, or soon afterward, we shall see small specks of cloud here and there in the atmosphere. These often appear to be the result of small gatherings, or concentrated points of the *stratus* or evening mist, which, rising in the morning, grow into small masses of cloud, while the surrounding atmosphere becomes clearer. As the sun rises these clouds get larger—two or three which are near each other coalesce—and at length a large cloud is formed, which, assuming a cumulated and irregularly hemispherical shape, has received the name of *cumulus* or *stacken-cloud*. This may properly be denominated the cloud of day, as it usually subsides in the evening in a manner which proves the exact counterpart to its formation in the morning. It breaks up into small fragments and evaporates, and is succeeded again by the *stratus* or *fall-cloud*, which has been called the cloud of night by some writers, on account of the period in which it prevails.

There are some varieties in the forms of the *cumulus* which deserve particular notice, as they seem to be connected with elec-

trical phenomena. In some kinds of fine weather, when these clouds form soon after sunrise, increase through the day, and subside in the evening, they are of a more hemispherical form than when they occur in changeable weather. When these well-formed cumuli prevail during many days together, the weather is settled; and the atmospherical electrometer has been observed not to vary much in its indications. These cumuli are whitish colored, and reflect a fine strong silvery light when opposed to the sun. The cumuli which are seen in the intervals of showers are more variable in form; they are more fleecy, and have irregular protuberances. Sometimes they are of a blackish color, like the clouds which the sailors call *scud*, and at other times they seem of a tuberculated form. Cumuli may at any time increase so as to obscure the sky.

3. The *Stratus* or *Fall-cloud*, or *Cloud of Night*, as it is sometimes called from the time it makes its appearance, are the meteorological names given to fogs and mists, which, in extensive sheets, chiefly during the night, cover the earth's surface, and disappear usually in the morning with the advancing temperature of day. Sometimes, particularly in calm weather, and during the coldest period of the year, when, owing to the obliquity of the sun's rays, his influence is not sufficiently strong to dissipate them, this species of cloud rests upon the earth's surface, perhaps for a week or a fortnight, without intermission.

The best opportunity for observing the formation of the *stratus*, is on a fine still evening, after a hot day in the end of summer or beginning of autumn, at which time this species of cloud is very prevalent. We shall then observe that as the cumuli, which have prevailed through the day, decrease, a white mist forms by degrees close to the ground, or extends only for a short distance above it. This cloud arrives at its density about midnight, or between that time and morning, and it generally disappears after sunrise. The *stratus* has often been found positively electrified, and its component particles do not wet leaves or other substances connected with the earth below it, and probably the air above it contained a negative countercharge. The *stratus* should be distinguished from that variety of the *cirro-stratus* or wane-cloud which looks much like it in external appearances, and which has usually a similar state of electricity with the earth. The criterion whereby we may judge to which of the two modifications to refer a mist, is, that the *stratus* does not wet objects it alights on, but the *cirro-stratus* moistens every thing.

4. The *Cirro-cumulus*, or sonder-cloud, consists of small, rounded, well-defined masses of clouds separated or sometimes only nearly separated from each other, and closely arranged in extensive horizontal beds. This cloud has more resemblance to the cumulus than to the cirrus. In fact it seems to consist of small, imperfectly or flatly formed cumuli arranged in horizontal beds. This cloud is subject to some varieties in the size and figure of its orbicular masses, and in their nearer or more distant approximation to each other. Its most striking feature is observable before or about the

time of thunder-storms in summer. The component *mubeoulæ* are then very dense in their structure, very round in their form, and in closer apposition than usual. This kind of *sonder-cloud* is so commonly a forerunner of storms that it has frequently been spoken of by poets as a tempestuous prognostic. In rainy and variable weather a variety of this cloud appears, strikingly contrasted with the above-mentioned kind, being of a light fleecy texture, and its *mubeoulæ* having no very regular form. Under these circumstances it is sometimes so light and flimsy in its texture as to approach very nearly to the nature of the *cirro-stratus*. Sometimes this kind of *cirro-cumulus* consists of *mubeoulæ* so small as scarcely to be discernible; the sky seems speckled with innumerable little round white and almost translucent spots. The *cirro-cumulus* of fair summer weather is of a middle nature, neither being so dense as the stormy variety, nor so light as the one last described. Its *mubeoulæ* vary in size and in the degree of their proximity. In certain kinds of fine dry weather, with light gales of north and easterly winds, small detachments of *cirro-cumulus* rapidly form and subside again which do not lie in one plane, but in general these clouds are in horizontal arrangement. The formation of *cirro-cumulus* is either spontaneous, that is, unpreceded by any other cloud; or, 2d, it may result from the changes of some other modification. Thus the *cirrus* or *cirro-stratus* often changes into *cirro-cumulus*, and *vice versa*. When this cloud prevails in summer, we may in general anticipate an increase of temperature; and in winter it often precedes the breaking up of a frost, and indicates warm and wet weather. In warm weather, during summer, several extensive beds of this cloud, ranged in different altitudes, and viewed by moonlight, have a very beautiful and picturesque appearance, and have been compared by poets to a flock of sheep at rest. The *cirro-cumulus* either subsides slowly, as if by evaporation, or it changes into some other modification of cloud.

5. The *Cirro-stratus* or *wane cloud*. The form of this cloud, which is least apt to be confounded with that of other denominations, is often seen on fine summer evenings, when it presents the appearance of a bed or layer of cloud of considerable length, but neither broad nor deep, and seemingly stationary at a great altitude above the earth's surface. All the varieties of this cloud are characterized by shallowness, or great horizontal extent, in proportion to their vertical depth; so that when the *cirrus*, or any other cloud, is observed to assume this form, we may generally expect that it will end in a *cirro-stratus*. The *cirrus*, for example, having existed some time in the higher regions of the atmosphere, often descends lower; its fibres become more regularly horizontal; and it puts on, by degrees the character of the wane-cloud. The *cirrus* more frequently changes to the *cirro-stratus* than the *cirro-cumulus* does, and the *cirro-cumulus* more frequently than the *cumulus*.

The *cirro-stratus* being once formed, sometimes reassumes the character of the modification from which it originated, but more frequently it evaporates by degrees, or, by insinuating with some

other modification, produces the *twain-cloud* and eventually falls in ruin.

The *cirro-stratus* seldom remains long in the same form; but is observed to be constantly subsiding by degrees; hence it has been called the *wane* cloud from the old English verb to *wane* or waste away. There are many varieties in the figure of the *cirro-stratus*, some of which are more transitory than others. Sometimes this cloud is disposed in wavy bars or streaks in close horizontal opposition, and these bars vary almost infinitely in size and shape. A flat, and nearly horizontal, cloud, composed of such streaks is very common, particularly in variable weather in summer. The bars which compose this variety are generally compressed in the middle, and are more distinct toward the edges. A variety not unlike this is seen on fine summer evenings, and constitutes what has been denominated the mackerel-backed sky. It is often very high in the atmosphere. We have observed that, on ascending lofty mountains, the apparent distance of this cloud seems scarcely diminished, while the *cumulus* or *stacken-cloud* has been sailing along on a level with the point of observation or even below it. Another common variety of *cirro-stratus* differs from the last in being one plane and long streak; thickest in the middle, and wasting away at its edges. This, when viewed in the horizon, seems to alight on the tops of the *cumulus stratus*, and in these cases the density of the large twain cloud increases in proportion as these long wane clouds form and evaporate on their summits; a circumstance which looks as if the great density of the cloud depended on the inoculation and subsequent intermixture of the two different modifications with each other. The result of this intermixture, and the consequent density of the cloudy mass, is eventually the formation of the *nimbus* and the fall of rain. Another principal variety of the *cirro-stratus* is one which consists of small rows of little clouds, curved in a peculiar manner. It is called the *cymoid cirro-stratus*, and it is a sure indication of stormy weather. The last variety of *cirro-stratus* to be mentioned, is that large and shallow veil of cloud, which extensively overspreads the sky, particularly in the evening and during the night, and through which the sun and moon but faintly appear. It is in this cloud that those peculiar refractions of the sun and moon's light called halos, mock-suns, etc., usually appear, and which is the surest prognostic we are acquainted with of an impending fall of rain or snow. To these principal varieties of the *cirro-stratus* others less frequent might be added; but as their forms are almost innumerable, every meteorologist must observe them for himself. The usual termination of the *cirro-stratus* is, by forming an intimate union with some other cloud to produce rain. In general, therefore, the prevalence of the wane cloud is always a sign of a fall of rain or snow. At other times this cloud evaporates or changes into some other modification, as previously observed.

6. The *Cumulo-stratus*, or *twain-cloud*, is a compound of the *cumulus* and the *cirro-stratus*; the *cirro-stratus* being either intermingled with the *cumulus* or widely extending its base, so that

while the base is flat and united like the *cirro-stratus*, the super-structure resembles large *cumuli*, rising from the base in the forms of detached mountains and rocks. The *cumulo-stratus* may be always regarded as a stage toward the production of rain, and it forms in the following manner: The *cumulus* which in form passes along in the current of the wind, seems retarded in its progress, increases in density, spreads out laterally, and at length overhangs the base in dark and irregular protuberances. The change to the *cumulo-stratus* often takes place at once in all the *cumuli* which are near to each other; and their bases uniting, while the super-structures remain asunder, rising up with mountain-like or rocky summits, the whole phenomena has a fanciful appearance. The change from *cumulus* to *cumulo-stratus* is often preceded by *cirro-stratus*, or some other of the lighter modifications, coming over in an upper current, and alighting on the summit of the *cumulus*. Long lines of wane cloud often appear for a length of time attached transversely to the summits of the twain-cloud, and give them the appearance of being transfixed by shafts. *Cumuli* sometimes meet together, and begin to be arranged along with joined bases without acquiring the dense black color of the *cumulo-stratus*, and as the change is gradual, we may view the cloud in an intermediate state. Twain-clouds vary somewhat in appearance. Those in which hard hail-showers and thunder-storms form, look extremely black before the change to rain, and have a most picturesque but menacing aspect, as they are seen slowly coming up with the wind. The *cumulo-stratus* sometimes evaporates or changes again to *cumulus*, and sometimes it forms itself spontaneously, without the precurrence of any other cloud, and disappears again. But in general, it ends at last in the *nimbus* and falls in rain. Frequently in a long range of these clouds, one part changes into *nimbus*, and rains, while the other remains a *cumulo-stratus*. Having given this sketch of the modifications, it must be observed, that masses of clouds sometimes appear hardly referable to any of them, but even then, if watched long enough, they will be found to put on sufficient of the character of some of the modifications to be registered under its name.

1. The *Cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or *nimbus*, or rain-cloud, is that cloud or aggregation of clouds from which rain is falling. It usually presents the appearance of a horizontal layer of aqueous vapor, over which clouds of the *cirro-stratus* kind are spread; while other clouds of the *cumulus* form enter it laterally and from beneath.

Any of the six above-described modifications may increase so as to obscure the sky, without ending in rain, before which the peculiar characteristic of the rain-cloud may always be distinguished. The best manner of getting a clear idea of the formation of the *nimbus*, is by observing a distant shower, in profile, from its first formation to its fall in rain. We may then observe the *cumulus* first arrested, as it were, in its progress, then a *cirrus* or *cirro-stratus* may appear to alight on the top of it. The change to *cumulo-stratus* then goes on rapidly, and this cloud, increasing in density, assumes that black

and threatening appearance which is a known indication of rain. Shortly afterward the very intense blackness is changed for a more gray obscurity, and this is the criterion of the actual formation of water, which now begins to fall, while a *cirri-form* crown of fibers extends from the upper parts of the clouds, and small *cumuli* enter into the under parts. After the shower has spent itself, the different modifications appear again in their several stations; the *cirrus*, *cirro-stratus*, or perhaps the *cirro-cumulus*, appears in the higher regions of the air, while the remaining part of the broken *nimbus* assumes the form of a flocky *cumulus*, and sails along in the current of wind which is next the earth. When large *cumulo-strati* begin to appear again, they indicate a return of the rain; and these processes are constantly going on in showery weather, when rapid formation and destruction of rain-clouds goes on and is attended by the other modifications in succession, in the manner above described. In continued rainy days, we can not observe the upper parts of the *nimbus*, which extends for miles over large tracts of country; but we have no doubt that the same processes go on slower and on a larger scale in continued rainy weather, which are more conspicuous in the rapid and partial formation of showers.

DEW.

From Dr. Wells's observations, it appears that a thermometer laid upon grass during calm clear nights, exhibits an atmospheric temperature lower by some ten degrees than one suspended in the air some four feet above the grass. It was further found that the atmospheric temperature continues gradually to rise according to a diminishing ratio, in ascending perpendicularly above four feet, so that at the altitude of 220 feet, the atmosphere, on favorable nights, exhibited a thermometric temperature as much as ten degrees higher than it did at four feet above the ground.

This coldness on the earth's surface is the cause of the deposition of dew. The moist particles floating in the atmosphere become condensed, and bathe all the surrounding objects in moisture. On certain nights seemingly favorable, from the calmness of the air and the clearness of the sky, to the deposition of dew, neither dew nor mist may make their appearance. This, which is of frequent occurrence in inland dry countries, is owing to an unusual dryness or unsaturated condition of the atmosphere, so that there is nothing to condense.

FOGS.

Are produced by a general sinking of the atmospheric temperature, and occur most frequently when the temperature is rapidly declining upon the approach or during the depth of winter. Their formation may commence at any altitude above the earth's surface where the atmosphere, upon the reduction of its temperature, becomes first oversaturated, upon which condition their existence depends. Damp low-lying countries, where the air is frequently loaded with

moisture, and where the sinking of temperature in the fall of the year is considerable, are most subject to fogs.

There is a species of fog which may be seen floating over the surface of canals and deep pools in a calm morning after a clear frosty night, upon the first introduction of bold weather in the fall of the year. It arises from the surface of water being warmer than the incumbent atmosphere. The temperature of the moisture evaporated in such cases from the warm watery surface below, sinks upon intermixing with the colder atmosphere immediately above; and so soon as the air thus supplied with humidity becomes oversaturated, this species of fog begins to show itself. The fog or haze which makes its appearance over the sea, when its surface is warmer than the incumbent atmosphere, is identical with the above.

Fogs on the coast of North America, and particularly along the course of the Gulf Stream, are produced by cold winds blowing from northern latitudes and resting on the comparatively warm surface of the Atlantic Ocean. Along the track by which the Gulf Stream conveys an immense body of water from the equatorial toward the polar regions, fogs are of the commonest occurrence. The thermometer proves that the Gulf Stream is several degrees warmer than other parts of the Atlantic equally distant from the equator.

Fog sometimes makes its appearance at sea in opposite circumstances to those last mentioned, viz.: when the atmosphere is warmer than the surface of the sea. This may occur when the wind subsides after blowing with force for a day or two over a sea surface, from a warm toward a colder latitude, and more particularly after blowing during summer from a southerly, heated, and damp land surface toward the ocean, and a colder latitude. If in either of these cases the superior coldness of the surrounding surface of the ocean be communicated to the incumbent atmosphere in sufficient intensity to produce over-saturation, fog begins to appear.

Another way in which a limited portion of the surface of the ocean is frequently rendered much colder than the incumbent atmosphere, is when large icebergs, frozen in some bay or inlet, are carried out to sea, and transported by winds, tides, and currents to a warmer climate. The same thing also happens when great quantities of ice, frozen in some large river, such as the St. Lawrence, are carried by its current to the ocean upon the breaking up of the frost. In places and seasons of the year where icebergs are to be apprehended, such as near the coast of Newfoundland during the latter half of spring or beginning of summer, this species of fog, accompanied by a sudden and otherwise inexplicable coldness, gives warning to the mariner during the night of his being in the vicinity of icebergs. In such cases vessels generally lie-to, and await the return of daylight. This kind of fog, like the preceding, begins to present itself whenever the coldness of the surrounding ocean is communicated to the atmosphere in sufficient intensity to produce over-saturation.

SNOW.

The formation of snow is too obvious to need any particular explanation. It is simply congealed rain, frozen particles, precipitated from the clouds, and preserved by the coldness of the atmosphere in a frozen state until they reach the earth. The process can be exemplified on a small scale by the admission of a current of the external air, much below the freezing point, into a heated apartment loaded with aqueous vapor. Dr. Robertson states, that in a crowded assembly room, at St. Petersburg, a stream of cold air was accidentally admitted into the room by a gentleman breaking a pane of glass, on which the vapor in the air was immediately congealed, and fell in the form of snow-flakes.

SLEET.

Is caused by the frozen flakes of snow falling through a warmer atmosphere than that in which they were formed. The snow, by the time it reaches the surface of the earth, is partly melted, and has received the name of sleet.

RAIN.

Provided other things be equally favorable, the annual amount of rain that falls, and the heaviness of the showers, are greatest at the equator, and diminish as we recede toward either pole. The reason of this is obvious, when it is considered that the aqueous capacity of the atmosphere, and evaporation, the process by which it is supplied with humidity, increase with warmth of climate; and accordingly, that an equal reduction of temperature, or an equal intermixture of different portions of saturated air of different temperatures, will produce a greater precipitation of humidity from the atmosphere in a warm than in a cold climate; but although the annual amount of rain be greater, the number of rainy days, that is, days on which rain falls without reference to its quantity, is greatest in cold climates. This seems to be owing to the greater uncertainty in the direction and force of the winds as we recede further from the torrid zone. Indeed, in all climates lying within the 80th parallel of latitude, rainy weather is for the most part restricted to particular seasons of the year; so that there are usually annual periods of four, five, six, or eight successive months, during which little or no rain falls. And even in all inland countries beyond the 50th parallel of latitude, rainy weather is more or less restricted to particular seasons of the year; and this seems to be owing to the prevalent direction of the winds during such periods being unfavorable to the production of rain.

In general, the nearer the sea, the more elevated the situation, and, if not on a hill, the nearer its vicinity, and the more prevalent the direction of the wind is from the sea, especially if, while coming from the sea, it blows from a southerly direction in the northern hemisphere, and from a northerly direction in the southern hemisphere.

sphere, the greater is the annual amount of rain for the latitude. On the contrary, the further distant from the sea, and the flatter and more low-lying the country, and particularly if mountains intervene (and the higher the better) between the place of observation and the sea, and these be distant from the place of observation at least twenty miles, the less rain ought to fall for the latitude.

The localities where the greatest amount of rain falls for the latitude, is probably on mountains near the sea of the height of 2,000 feet and upward in warm climates; and 1,500 feet and upward in temperate latitudes. The quantity of rain which falls on mountainous spots is inferred from the fact that mountains give birth to almost all the large rivers in the world, and are frequently enveloped in clouds while the surrounding atmosphere is clear and cloudless. It is not unusual for rain to descend in torrents on the mountains even in the dry season, while not a drop can be detected in the valley beneath.

If mountains varying in height from 1,200 to 3,000 feet, lie immediately to the leeward of any place, or even suppose a place to be entirely surrounded by such, instead of affording protection from rain, they greatly increase its amount. The excess of rain in the vicinity of mountains, is owing to the influence of their rugged summits and irregular intersecting valleys, in producing a generally agitated state of the atmosphere, and a conflict of aerial currents moving in somewhat different directions. The mechanical effect of such circumstances is to drive them together, and congregate the component vesicles of clouds into drops of rain, and thereby accelerate their descent to the earth.

As the aggregate amount of heat which the earth annually receives from the sun, and the amount of moisture annually evaporated from the earth's surface, probably undergo little or no variation, the aggregate amount of rain which falls on the earth's surface, must in like manner be similar every year. Hence it may be inferred that wetter seasons than usual in one climate or country are balanced by drier ones elsewhere. Such differences are wholly to be ascribed to variations in the direction and force of the winds in different seasons.

It is recorded upon authentic evidence that rain sometimes of a yellow or red color has been observed to fall in various places. In these cases, the coloring matter appears to have been derived from vegetable pollen, transported by winds, and rained on the earth. Snow of a red color has also been observed in Iceland. The coloring matter in this case was imputed to a mixture of red ashes, ejected during a volcanic eruption in the neighborhood. It is also said to be recorded upon authentic evidence, that during a strong gale of wind, herrings and other fish were carried from the Frith of Forth as far as Loch Leven. It is likewise on record that a shower of rats once fell in Norway; and also that a shower of toads fell near Edinburg.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

When the moon is of a pure silvery color, good weather is indicated; but when it has a brown or chestnut-colored tint rain may

be expected. When stars are surrounded by colored halos, the approach of rain is indicated.

When mountain ranges or distant objects appear nearer to us than usual; when sounds are heard more clearly from a distance; when the odor of plants is more than usually powerful, rain may be prognosticated.

The low flight of swallows indicates approaching rain. The reason is that they pursue flies, which are driven nearer to the earth in consequence of the moist atmosphere above.

Ducks, geese, and other water-fowl may be seen to throw water with their bills over their backs, and dive frequently before a heavy shower. They do so to prepare their coats, which might otherwise get ruffled in a sharp shower.

Before the fall of rain cattle may sometimes be observed stretching out their necks, and snuffing in the air. The increased odor from flowers is supposed to be the cause.

Persons of delicate temperament and of ill health experience pain of the head, tooth-ache, irritability of temper, pains in old sores which have been healed, the aching of corns, and excessive nervousness on the approach of rain.

Dogs closely confined in a room become drowsy and stupid before rain; the same in a less degree is observed of cats; horses neigh much; cattle low; the fallow deer become restless, and many other animals from the uneasiness they experience at the change of the atmosphere, prognosticate rain.

Insects being very sensible of every change, are very good weather guides; hence fine weather may be predicted when many spiders' webs are seen in the open air; also when bees are found traveling far away from their hives. On the contrary, therefore, when spiders remain hidden, and bees are not seen away from their homes, rain may be expected.

Many flowers are excellent indicators. The trefoil, the convolvulus, and other plants, contract their leaves before a shower, or during dull cloudy weather.

HAIL

Appears to be descending moisture, curiously frozen into hard lumps. It has puzzled meteorologists to find out how it is that it gets frozen in descending to a lower altitude, instead of melting and coming in the shape of rain. A cold current of air blowing suddenly in the direction of a rain cloud, is understood to be the immediate cause of most hail-showers. The large size of hail-stones is attributed to an accumulation during the progress of their descent. It is probable that the largest commences its nucleus with a small nucleus which receives continued accessions from vapory particles in the neighborhood. Accordingly hail-stones are found to be smaller on the tops of mountains than in the neighboring plains and valleys, because, not falling so far, they do not augment their size by the addition of successive layers of congealed watery vapor.

Hail is chiefly restricted to the temperate latitudes, and in these most frequent during spring and summer. Within the tropics it

~~seldom falls~~ at a lower altitude than from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The explanation usually given of this fact is, ~~that the~~ temperature, which increases downward to the surface of the earth, is constantly so high in those regions, that hail never depends to a lower altitude than that above-mentioned, without being melted.

The squall of wind, or whirlwind, which accompanies and ushers in the hail-storm, is no doubt produced by the depression of temperature which the hail communicates to the lower atmosphere in its descent to the ground.

HOAR-FROST,

Which is seen in autumn silvering the trees and fences, is merely frozen dew. The conversion of dew into hoar-frost is a wise provision of nature, by which plants, etc., are protected from the severity of a freezing cold atmosphere.

FALLING MIST

Is an aqueous deposition which commonly occurs in still weather, and most frequently during the winter season, when the temperature is either below, or a little above freezing point. In the former case it has the same appearance as hoar-frost; in the latter it resembles dew. Most frequently it results from the same cause as dew, viz., from the reduction of temperature on the earth's surface. Frequently this cause is assisted by a gradual sinking of the temperature generally. In some countries, such as in a portion of Peru, almost the whole moisture which the soil receives to support vegetation, is supplied from falling mist and dew. The amount of moisture thus supplied is sometimes very considerable. "In that part of Peru," says Dr. Thompson, "called Valles, it never rains at all. But, during winter, the earth is covered with so thick a fog as to intercept the rays of the sun. The fog appears almost every day during winter, with a density that obscures objects at any distance. About 10 or 11 o'clock it begins to rise, but without being totally dispersed; though it is then no impediment to the sight, intercepting only the direct rays of the sun by day, and that of the stars by night. Sometimes it is so far dispersed that the disc of the sun becomes visible, but the heat from his rays is still precluded. In winter these vapors dissolve into a very small mist or dew, which they call *garua*, and thus everywhere moistens the earth. These *garuas* never fall in quantities sufficient to damage the road, or incommode the traveler, but they render the most arid and barren parts fertile. They convert the disagreeable dust in the streets of Lima into mud.

VARIATIONS IN THE TEMPERATURE OF WATER.

Changes in the temperature of the ocean, and also of deep lakes, are restricted in a great measure to the surface. Below the depth of fifteen or twenty fathoms, the annual variations of temperature are not perceptible. In fresh water, where the tempera-

ture at the surface is above 39° , the temperature sinks as the depth becomes greater, until it nearly reaches a point where it becomes stationary. On the contrary, when the temperature of the surface is below 39° , the temperature increases with the depth, till it reaches that point, and at all farther depths remains stationary. SAUVESSE found the temperature of the Lake of Geneva at the depth of 1,000 feet to be 42° , and could discover no monthly variations under 160 feet. These observations afford an explanation why the surface of deep lakes, even in moderately high latitudes, never freezes. Owing to the maximum density of the water being at 39° , gradually as the particles on the surface get cooled below that point, they sink to the bottom. Consequently, before the surface can be frozen, or even before its temperature can be reduced below 39° , the temperature of the whole water to the bottom must be lowered to that point. The duration of cold weather, except in very high latitudes, is usually too short to produce this effect where the depth of water is considerable.

The great coldness experienced at the bottom of deep caverns, is explained on the same principle as the coldness near the bottom of deep lakes. During the depth of winter, the cold air at the top of the cavern, from its superior specific gravity, sinks down to the bottom. But, in summer, the warm air at the mouth of the cavern, owing to its inferior specific gravity, has no tendency to sink down, and displace the cold air below.

THE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF AMERICA COMPARED WITH THAT OF EUROPE.

In North America, the mean annual temperature is lower, and the severity of winter greater, than in corresponding latitudes of Europe. PLAYFAIR says, "At Prince of Wales's Fort, Hudson Bay, lat. 53° , long. 92° west, the mean temperature is 20° under the standard; at Nain, in Labrador, 16° ; at Cambridge, in New England, 10° . Mercury has been supposed to be frozen by the natural cold as far south as Quebec, lat. 47° ."

The low mean annual temperature in North America, compared with that of Europe in corresponding latitudes, may be ascribed partly to the surface of the land being more generally covered with forests; but it is principally owing to the want of draining, by which a large proportion of the rain that falls is again evaporated, and of course a smaller proportion is returned to the sea by rivers. Forests tend to increase the cold by preventing the sun's rays from striking the ground. Evaporation produces cold; and marshes and lakes are therefore favorable to the severity of the weather.

"Connected with the influence of evaporation upon the mean temperature," says Mr. Hutchison, "it may be remarked, that a more extended system of what is called tile-draining, and all other means by which a larger proportion of rain-water is returned to the sea by rivers, instead of being evaporated from the soil, will tend to raise the mean annual temperature of those countries, and those districts of

vegetables where it is generally introduced. Hence it is probable that lands which are at present cold, bleak, barren, and seemingly unfit for cultivation will, by proper draining, be ultimately rendered comparatively warm, dry, and productive."

THE TRADE-WIND

Is the most regular of all winds, and blows in the same, or nearly the same direction, throughout the year. This wind, with some few exceptions, extends to about the 30th parallel of latitude on both sides the equator around the globe. Its direction is from east to west, inclining to the north of east on the north side of the equator, and to the south of east on the south side of the equator. The variations in its declination from due east toward the north or south, seem to be somewhat determined by the parallel over which the sun is vertical. Thus as the sun advances from the equator toward the northern tropic, the trade-wind on the south of the equator gradually blows more from the south of east; and on the contrary, when the sun advances from the equator toward the southern tropic, the trade-wind on the north of the equator blows more from the north of east. In short, the trade-wind blows from the east, and its deviations from this direction are toward the parallel of latitude where the sun is at the time vertical. The larger the expanse of ocean over which the trade-wind blows, the greater its steadiness; accordingly they are more steady in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, and in the South than in the North Atlantic Ocean. Within the region of the constant trade-winds rain seldom falls, but it descends abundantly in the adjoining latitudes. Contrary to what might have been anticipated, the atmosphere is peculiarly cool and refreshing.

SEA AND LAND BREEZES.

In all maritime or insular situations in warm climates, where the sun is nearly vertical, and accordingly where it exerts a strong heating influence, the surface of the land becomes warmer during the day and colder during the night than that of the ocean. The consequence is, that the atmosphere over the land, from participating in its excess of warmth during the day, is expanded upward and gives rise to a current in the upper portions of the atmosphere from the land toward the sea, and this in its turn gives rise to a current at the surface of the earth from the sea toward the land. During the night, however, when the surface of the land becomes colder than that of the adjoining sea, the atmospheric columns immediately incumbent upon the land, by participating in its coldness, become more depressed than those over the adjoining sea. Hence the upper portions of the latter float over upon the former. And in consequence of the additional weight thereby communicated to the atmosphere over the land, a current close to the earth's surface from the land toward the sea is produced.

When the sea-breeze first sets in it commences near the shore, and gradually extends itself further out at sea, and as the day ad-

vances becomes more or less hot. Hence the sails of ships have been observed quite becalmed six or eight miles out at sea, while at the same time a fresh sea-breeze has been blowing upon the shore. The cause of this is obvious: the mass of air nearest the land is the first to rush in and supply the place of that which has been rarified by the heat of the sun.

THE CHARACTERISTIC QUALITIES OF WINDS.

1. **HOT and DRY WINDS** are such as blow from an extent of heated land parched up by long-continued drought. Such winds are exceedingly unwholesome. They dry the palate; exhaust the body; produce languor, loss of appetite, restlessness, and defection of spirits, and dispose the frame to suffer from fevers and bilious disorders. Their deleterious influence is best guarded against by keeping within doors as far as convenient, by sprinkling the floors frequently with water, and by living upon an abstemious, cooling, and moistening diet during their continuance.

2. **COLD and DRY WINDS** are such as blow during cold weather from a cold toward a warmer climate, over a great extent of land. Their piercing and refrigerating influence is partly owing to their thermometric coldness, and partly to their dryness promoting evaporation, and thereby carrying off heat more rapidly from the human body and all other moist surfaces.

Winds remarkable for coldness and dryness are prolific of inflammatory diseases, such as sore throats, tooth-aches, pleurisies, and coughs and colds, and are very injurious to asthmatic patients.

3. **HOT and MOIST WINDS** are such as during the warmest season of the year are accompanied with wet weather; or such as are experienced in sultry weather on the sea-coast, when the wind blows from the sea, and a warmer latitude. In all intertropical climates the condition of the atmosphere is uniformly hot and moist during the rainy season. In such climates this is also the sickly season, and that in which fevers prevail, especially those incidental to a marshy, swampy locality. It does not appear, however, that this class of febrile diseases is produced by the immediate influence of heat and moisture, for they never occur at sea, unless infection has been previously imbibed on shore. These diseases seem rather to be owing to unknown volatile substances which emanate from the soil, or from its vegetable productions, when subjected to great heat and moisture.

4. **COLD and MOIST WINDS** are such as prevail during wet weather in high latitudes, or during rainy weather in temperate latitudes.

An atmosphere of this kind disposes the human frame to suffer from dropsy, scrofula, and other diseases that arise from relaxation and want of elasticity in the muscular fiber. Warming clothing, nourishing diet, and active exercise are in such circumstances the best guardians of health.

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE WEATHER**BY THE APPEARANCES OF CLOUDS.**

1. When clouds are observed to break up into fragments, and gradually to dissolve by evaporation, it indicates that the region of the atmosphere in which they float is undersaturated with moisture, and prognosticates dry weather. On the contrary, when clouds are observed to form, or, when previously formed, are observed to increase in bulk and density; and also when small detached clouds unite together and form larger clouds, it indicates that the causes immediately instrumental in the formation of clouds are in operation, and prognosticates that wet weather will soon follow.

2. When the whole sky is covered with clouds, their further formation and increase in bulk and density, is indicated by their descent to a lower level, and their decrease, by their ascent. Accordingly, when clouds begin to set down on the tops of hills (except when this is the result of reduction of temperature upon the approach of night) it prognosticates rain; and when they begin to rise above the hills, it prognosticates dry weather.

3. Mist extending upward from the surface of the earth on a summer morning, foretells a dry, warm day.

4. During frosty weather, the dissolution of mist, and the appearance of small detached roundish clouds of the *cirro-cumulus* kind in elevated regions of the atmosphere, and partly or wholly obscuring the sky, foretell that the termination of the frost is at hand.

FROM THE COLOR OF THE SKY, AND THE APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

The darker the color of the sky, when viewed perpendicularly upward, the more it indicates dry weather; and on the contrary, the paler it is, the more favorable to wet weather.

When the color of the sun and moon appears pale and dull, it indicates wet weather; and on the contrary, when it is bright and clear, it indicates dry weather.

When the horns of the moon are sharp, or when the margin of the moon is generally well defined, it indicates dry weather; and on the contrary, when the horns of the moon are blunt, and its margin somewhat ill-defined, it foretells wet weather.

When the moon is surrounded by an iris it indicates rain. The reason of this is, that the iris is produced by the moon's light being reflected by aqueous vapor contained in the atmosphere.

Supposing no moon visible, if the stars look larger and somewhat paler, less vivid, and at the same time less numerous than usual, it indicates an unusual amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and accordingly foretells rain. On the contrary, when the stars look smaller, more twinkling, and at the same time more numerous than usual, it indicates an unusual smallness in the amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, and accordingly foretells dry weather.

FROM THE DIRECTION AND FORCE OF THE WIND.

If the wind, during the winter season, be blowing with considerable, or, at times, with great violence from the south-west, especially if it has been shortly previous, for a considerable length of time out of the east, or north-east, it may be predicted, if wet weather has not already commenced, that it will very soon begin, and that it will last one, two, or three days, or perhaps longer.

If the wind during the same season of the year blow from any point between north and east inclusive, and with very little velocity, it may be predicted that the weather will continue dry and frosty, or inclined to frost, for one, and with diminishing probability of being correct, for two, three, or more days thereafter.

In general the greater the velocity of the wind, and more especially if it be out of a warm direction, the greater is the probability of rain. And, on the contrary, the less the velocity of the wind, be its direction what it may, but especially if it be out of a cold direction, the less the probability of rain.

When the wind is out of a cold and dry direction, and very little of it, and all the other means of prognostication indicate a continuance of dry weather, a change of wind to a warm and wet direction, and an increase in its velocity, very soon reverses the prognostications to the indication of wet weather.

In all anticipations of the character of the weather, it is advisable to draw our conclusions from every variety of prognostication. Thus not only the present and immediately previous condition of the barometer should be taken into account, but also the direction and force of the wind, and the appearances of the clouds and sky.

FROM THE MOON'S AGE.

It has been very generally supposed that at the changes of the moon, or at some fixed period of the moon's age, the weather becomes liable to change. This belief has no solid foundation in meteorological truth. No good reason has yet been discovered why the moon should have any influence in producing these changes. Though the changes of the moon happen at the same time all over the earth, it is well known that changes of weather are by no means simultaneous in places not very far distant from each other; indeed, it often happens, that while it is wet in one place, it is dry and beautiful in another, although both may be similarly situated as regards sea, and other natural boundaries. Predictions founded on the changes of the moon are now admittedly trivial, and based on no sufficient reason. Comparisons have been made by experienced meteorologists between the changes of the moon and the changes of the weather, but without discovering any connection between them. It is well, therefore, to utterly distrust all predictions founded on these changes. These remarks do not of course apply to the prognostications based on the atmospheric appearance of the luminary. They are based on easily demonstrated natural laws, and will be found correct.

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE RAINBOW.

When a rain-cloud interposes itself between the sun and the spectator, what is called a rainbow is produced. It consists of two bows or arches of light, stretching across the sky, and decomposed into their elementary characters by refraction. The internal, or principal rainbow, which is often seen without the other, has the violet rays innermost, and the red rays outermost. The external, or fainter rainbow, has the violet color outermost, and the red innermost.

The prognostication of the rainbow extends no further than giving intimation that rain is falling from the cloud where the rainbow is visible. If the direction of the wind be such as to cause the cloud to pass over the place where the spectator is situated, rain may there be expected soon to fall. But if the direction of the wind be such as to cause the cloud to pass without becoming vertical to the spectator, no rain in the situation where he is need be expected.

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF A COLD AND ALSO OF A MILD WINTER.

The principal prognostication of a cold winter is unusual coldness during the preceding summer; and this is always with greatest accuracy ascertained by the unusual lateness of the harvest. A cold summer is on all occasions a cloudy and wet one. The reason why a cold, cloudy, and wet summer foretells that a cold winter will probably follow is, that an unusually large proportion of the solar heat, which ought to be imbibed by the earth during summer, is partly intercepted by clouds before reaching the earth, and partly carried off from its surface by evaporation. During winter the temperature of the atmosphere is principally supported by the giving out of solar heat absorbed by the earth during the previous summer.

Another prognostication of a cold winter, and which, if accompanied with the preceding, increases its effect, is much rain in the fall of the year (in August, September, and October), followed by an unusual prevalence of northerly and easterly winds during October and November. These dry winds, by increasing evaporation from a thoroughly moistened soil, prematurely carry off a larger proportion than usual of that heat, which by its slow return from the earth's surface, ought to mitigate the atmospheric coldness during the depth of winter.

A mild winter may be prognosticated by the occurrence of the opposite circumstances to those previously stated which foretell a cold winter. The first of these is a warm, dry summer, which can always be best ascertained by the unusually early period at which harvest in such years commences. The other prognostication is a small, or only a moderate amount of rain in the fall of the year, attended and followed by an unusual prevalence of south and southwest winds, of very little or only moderate velocity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

New York city is the principal city of the State of New York, and is the largest city in the United States. In wealth, commerce, and population, New York deserves to be styled the London of America. The City Hall is in latitude $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$ N.; and in longitude, $74^{\circ} 1' 8''$ W. from Greenwich, and $3^{\circ} 0' 16''$ E. from Washington. It is 210 miles south-west of Boston, 145 miles south of Albany, 225 miles north-east of Washington, 670 miles north-east of Charleston, 1270 miles north-east of New Orleans, and 372 miles south of Montreal.

The closely-built portion of New York is situated on the southern extremity of New York or Manhattan Island, at the junction of the Hudson, or North river, with the East river, which connects the harbor of New York with Long Island Sound. The island contains about 14,500 acres of ground, and extends from the confluence of the two rivers, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles, to Kingsbridge, and has an average breadth of one and three-fifths miles. The greatest breadth is on the line of Eighty-eighth-street, about two miles and a half. Three bridges, Harlem bridge, Macomb's bridge, and King's bridge, connect the island with the mainland on the north.

PARKS, ETC., IN NEW YORK.

NAME AND LOCALITY.	AREAS.			
	Sq. feet.	a.	r.	p.
Battery.—Extreme southern end of the Island	463,609	10	2	22
Bowling Green.—Broadway, Whitehall, and State-st.	24,483	0	2	9
The Park.—Broadway, Chambers, Center-sts. and Park Row	472,080	10	3	14
Duane Park.—Duane, Hudson, and Greenwich-sts.	5,783	0	0	21
Five Points Park.—Park, Orange, and Little Water-sts.	6,727	0	0	24
Hudson Square.—Hudson, Laight, Varick, and Beach-sts.	177,962	4	0	13
Washington Square.—University Place, Waverly Place, Macdougall, and Fourth-sts.	424,684	9	2	39
Tomkins Square.—Av. A., Seventh-st., Av. B., and Tenth-st.	457,764	10	2	1
Abington Square.—Hudson-st., Troy-st., and Eighth Av.	9,021	0	0	83
Union Place.—Broadway, Fourteenth-st., Fourth Av., and Seventeenth-st.	151,090	3	1	34
Stuyvesant Square.—On Second Av., between Fifteenth and Seventeenth-sts.	171,190	3	3	28
Gramercy Park.—Between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., Lexington Av. and Irving Place.	73,660	1	2	30

NAME AND LOCALITY.	AREAS.			
	Sq. Feet.	a.	r.	p. f.
Madison Square.—Fifth Av., Twenty-sixth-st., Madison Avenue, and Twenty-third-st.	209,250	6	8	19 47
Bloomingdale Square.—Fifty-ninth-st., Ninth Av., Fifty-third-st., and Eighth Av.	736,666	18	0	9 136
Hamilton Square.—Sixty-sixth-st., Fourth Av. Sixty-ninth-st., and Third Av.	649,890	16	0	0 000
Observatory Place.—Fifth Av., Ninety-fourth- st., Fourth Av., and Eighty-ninth-st.	1,122,375	25	8	2 160
Manhattan Square. — Seventy-seventh-st., Eighth Av., Eighty-seventh-st., and Ninth Av.	830,000	19	0	8 182
Mount Morris.—Between 120th and 124th sts. on the Fifth Av.	878,665	20	0	27 114
Central Park.—Between Fifty-ninth and 106th sts., Fifth and Eighth Aves.	730	0	0	

DAY-STATIONS OF POLICEMEN.

FIRST WARD.

No. 1—Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-st.; 2—Post Office, in Nassau-st.; 3—South Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

SECOND WARD.

No. 1—Broadway, corner of Ann-st.; 2—Fulton Ferry.

THIRD WARD.

No. 1—Barclay-st. Ferry; 2—Courtlandt-st.; 3—Washington Market; 4—Hudson River Railroad Dépôt; 5—Broadway, corner of Courtlandt-st.; 6—West-st.

FOURTH WARD.

No. 1—Peck Slip Ferry; 2—Catharine Ferry.

FIFTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of Broadway and Canal-st.; 2—Corner of Hoboken and West-sts.

SIXTH WARD.

No. 1—Park; 2—Corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.; 3—At the Five Points (two policemen); 4—On the east side of Broadway, from Park to Canal-st.

SEVENTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of East Broadway and Catharine-st.; 2—Corner of Jackson and Monroe-sts.

EIGHTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of West and Spring sts.; 2—Corner of ~~Lefferts~~ and Grand-sta.; 3—Corner of Charlton and Varick-sta.

NINTH WARD.

No. 1—Hoboken Ferry, foot of Christopher-st.; 2—Foot of Thirteenth-st.

TENTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of Grand-st. and Bowery; 2—Corner of Forsyth and Division-sta.

ELEVENTH WARD.

No. 1—Dry Dock, at the head of Av. D.; 2—At the Ferry, foot of Houston-st.; 3—At the corner of Columbia and Houston-sta.

TWELFTH WARD.

No Day Stations.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of Grand and Clinton-sta.; 2—Corner of Grand and East-sta.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; 2—Corner of Walker and Mulberry-sta.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

No. 1—University Place, east side, between Tenth and Eleventh sta.; 2—Washington Parade Ground.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of Seventeenth-st. and Tenth Av.; 2—Corner of Twenty-fourth-st. and Seventh Av.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

No. 1—Av. A. and First-st.; 2—Third Av. and Tenth-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

No. 1—Union Park; 2—Stuyvesant Square; 3—Madison Square.

NINETEENTH WARD.

No. 1—Sixty-first-st. and Third Av.; 2—Forty-second-st. and Third Av.; 3—Forty-third-st. and Tenth Av.; 4—Bloomingdale in Broadway.

TWENTIETH WARD.

No. 1—Corner of Thirty-second-st. and Sixth Av.; 2—Corner of Thirtieth-st. and Seventh Av.; 3—Corner of Twenty-ninth-st. and Eighth Av.; 4—Corner of Twenty-seventh-st. and Tenth Av.; 5—

Corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Ninth Av.; 6—Corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Eighth Av.; 7—Corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Seventh Av.; 8—Corner of Thirty-first-st. and Eleventh Av.; 9—Corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Broadway; 10—Corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Eleventh Av.; 11—Corner of Thirtieth-st. and Eleventh Av.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

No Day Stations.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

No Day Stations.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES

PATROL DISTRICT. STATION-HOUSE, WHERE LOCATED.

- No. 1.—Franklin Market.
- 2.—47 Beekman-st.
- 3.—35 Barclay-st.
- 4.—9 Oak-st.
- 5.—43 Leonard-st.
- 6.—No. 9 Franklin st.
- 7.—Gouverneur Slip.
- 8.—Cor. Wooster-st. and Prince.
- 9.—In Charles between Hudson and Bleeker sts.
- 10.—Essex Market.
- 11.—683 Fourth-st.
- 12.—126th-st., between Third and Fourth Aves.
- 13.—Cor. Attorney and Delancey-sts.
- 14.—Center Market.
- 15.—220 Mercer-st.
- 16.—Twentieth-st., between Seventh and Eighth Aves.
- 17.—48 Sixth-st.
- 18.—319 Second Av.
- 19.—Fifty-ninth-st., near Third Av.
- 20.—Thirty-fifth-st., between Eighth and Ninth Aves.
- 21.—Twenty-ninth-st., between Fourth and Fifth Aves.
- 22.—Eighth Av., near Forty-eighth-st.

BELL-TOWER3 IN NEW YORK CITY.

City Hall.	Thirty-third-st.
Essex Market.	Macdougall-st.
Jefferson Market.	100th-st.
Union Market.	Marion-st.
Twenty-second-st.	

FERRIES.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

CATHARINE FERRY—Starts from Catharine Slip, running from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., every 10 minutes; from 9 to 12 P. M., every 20 minutes.

FULTON FERRY—Starts from foot of Fulton-st., running from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., all the time; from 7 to 9 P. M., every 7 minutes; from 9 to 12 P. M., every 10 minutes; from 12 to 3 A. M., every 5 minutes; from 3 to 7 A. M., every 20 minutes.

GOUVERNEUR FERRY—Starts from foot of Gouverneur-st., running from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M., every 10 minutes; from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M., every 20 minutes.

HAMILTON AVENUE FERRY—Starts from foot of Whitehall-st., running from 4½ A. M. to 6 A. M., every half hour; from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., about every 12 minutes; from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M., every 15 minutes; from 9 to 12 P. M., every half hour.

ROOSEVELT FERRY—Starts from foot of Roosevelt-st., running from 5 to 6 A. M., every half hour; from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 12 minutes; from 7 to 9 P. M., every 15 minutes; from 9 to 11 P. M., every half hour.

SOUTH FERRY—Starts from foot of Whitehall-st., running from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 8 minutes; from 7 to 11 P. M., every 10 minutes; from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M., every half hour; from 6 to 7 A. M., every 15 minutes.

WALL-STREET FERRY—Starts from foot of Wall-st., running from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M., every 10 minutes.

NEW YORK, BULL'S FERRY, AND FORT LEE.

Boat leaves foot of Spring-st. three times daily.

NEW YORK AND CALVARY CEMETERY.

Boat leaves foot of East Twenty-third-st., hourly.

NEW YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT.

Boat leaves Pier No. 2, North River, every afternoon.

NEW YORK AND GREENPOINT.

Boat leaves foot of Tenth-st., running from 4 A. M. to 1 A. M., every 20 minutes.

NEW YORK AND HOBOKEN.

BARCLAY-STREET FERRY—Leaves foot of Barclay-st., running from 6 A. M. to 7½ P. M., every 15 minutes; from 7½ to 12 P. M., every half hour; from 12 P. M. to 4 A. M., every hour; from 4 to 6 A. M., every half hour.

CANAL-STREET FERRY—Leaves foot of Canal-st., running from 5½ A. M. to 9 P. M., every half hour.

CHRISTOPHER-STREET FERRY—Starts from foot of Christopher-st., running from 6½ A. M. to 7½ P. M., every half hour.

NEW YORK AND JERSEY CITY.

COURTLANDT-STREET FERRY—Starts from foot of Courtlandt-st., running from 5 A. M. to 6½ P. M., every 7½ minutes; from 6½ to 10½ P. M., every 15 minutes; from 10½ P. M. to 5 A. M., every half hour.

NEW YORK, NEWTOWN, AND PENNY BRIDGE.

Boat leaves foot of East Twenty-third-st., running half hourly, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW YORK AND PAVONIA AVENUE.

Boat leaves foot of Chambers-st.

NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND.

PORT RICHMOND FERRY—Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st., touching at New Brighton, Sailor's Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Bergen Point, and Port Richmond, every hour and a half.

QUARANTINE FERRY—Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing, every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG.

GRAND-STREET FERRY—Leaves foot of Grand-st., running from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M., every 12 minutes; from 10 to 12 P. M., every 20 minutes; from 12 to 4 A. M., every half hour.

HOUSTON-STREET FERRY—Starts from foot of Houston-st., running from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., every 10 minutes; from 10 to 12 P. M., every 20 minutes; and from 12 to 6 A. M., every half hour.

PECK SLIP FERRY—Leaves Peck Slip, running from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 8 minutes; from 7 P. M. to 6 A. M., every 20 minutes.

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRINTING (House's), 21 Wall-st., to New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Providence, Boston, and all towns east. City, connecting Union Place with the Astor House and Wall-st., and uniting with the great Eastern, Southern, and Western Lines at the office in Wall-st. Offices, 869 Broadway, 6 Chatham Square, 21 Wall-st., and 424 Broadway.

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INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Columbia College, Park Place, Charles King, LL.D., President.

University of the City of New York, University Place, John C. Green, President.

New York Hospital, Broadway, between Duane and Worth-sts., Geo. Newbold, President.

Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-st., Mrs. Bareau, Directress.

Bloomingdale Asylum, Bloomingdale Road.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third-st. & Fourth Av., Alexander H. Stevens, M.D., LL.D., President.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fiftieth-st., near Fourth Av., Harvey L. Peet, LL.D., President.

Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, Twentieth-st., between Second and Third Avs., Mrs. Innes, 1st Directress.

Institution for the Blind, Ninth Av. between Thirty-third & Thirty-fourth-sts., Isaac Wood, M.D., President.

Prison Association of New York, Center-st. near Chambers-st., Hon. Rennselaer N. Havens, President.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, foot of Twenty-first-st., East River, Robert Kelly, President.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-st., Most Rev. John Hughes, President.

Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, Eleventh-st. near Seventh-Av., Most Rev. John Hughes, President.

New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 85 Marion-st., Mrs. J. W. Schmidt, Directress.

Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, Fifth Av. bet. Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., Hctty King, 1st Directress.

Colored Home, Sixty-fifth-st. near Second Av., Mrs. M. A. Wells, 1st Directress.

American Female Guardian Society, East Thirtieth-st. bet. Fourth and Madison Ays., Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, 1st Directress.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, 453 Hudson-st., Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., President.

New York Woman's Hospital, 83 Madison Av.

Orphan Asylum, Seventy-first-st. and Bloomingdale Road, Mrs. Joanna Bethune, 1st Directress.

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, Sixth Av. bet. Tenth and Eleventh-sts., Mrs. Wm. A. Tomlinson, 1st Directress.

Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum, Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth-sts. bet. Fourth and Fifth Ays., Mrs. Mary Hastings, 1st Directress.

House and School of Industry, 100 West Sixteenth-st., Mrs. W. H. Le Roy, President.

Seamen's Fund and Retreat, Staten Island, Lambert Suydam, President.

New York Juvenile Asylum, office 23 West Thirteenth-st., Apollos R. Wetmore, President.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Mercer-st. between Spring and Prince-sts., Rufus L. Lord, President.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Crosby-st., Thomas Jeremiah, President.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Stuyvesant-st., Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, President.

New York Dispensary, N. W. cor. Center and White-sts., George T. Trimble, President.

Dumilt Dispensary, Second Av. between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., Frederic E. Mather, President.

Northern Dispensary, cor. Waverley Place and Factory-st., Jacob Haxson, President.

Eastern Dispensary, Ludlow-st., Wm. P. Cooledge, President.

North-western Dispensary, 511 Eighth Av., Robert Ray, President.

THE FREE ACADEMY,

Twenty-third-st. corner of Lexington Av., was established in 1849 by the Board of Education of the city of New York, in pursuance of an act passed May 7, 1847, for the purpose of providing higher education for such pupils of the Common Schools as may wish to avail

themselves thereof. The Free Academy is under the general supervision of the Board of Education; but it is specially under the supervision of an Executive Committee for its care, government, and management, appointed by the Board. All its expenses for instruction, apparatus, library, cabinet collections, books and stationery, are paid out of the public treasury.

The students are admitted in annual classes, and the full course of study embraces five years.

The Board of Education is authorized by law to confer the usual Collegiate degrees on the recommendation of the faculty.

Graduates may become "Resident Graduates," and continue their studies at option. The academical studies during Term time, continue daily (except Saturday and Sunday) from a quarter before 9 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE

Is a noble building now in process of erection by Mr. Peter Cooper of New York, to be devoted to the "moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of his countrymen." The building covers an entire block, having a front on Third Av. of 195 feet, on Fourth Av. 155, on Eighth-st. 143, and on Seventh-st. 86. It is in the immediate vicinity of the new "Bible House," the "Astor Library," the "Mercantile Library," and the rooms of various literary and scientific societies. In the basement is a large lecture-room, 125 feet long by 82 wide and 21 high; and this, and also the first and second stories, which are arranged for stores and offices, are to be rented, so as to produce a revenue to meet the annual expenses of the "Institute." The "Institute" proper—or the "Union"—commences with the third story, in which is an "exhibition-room" 80 feet high and 125 by 82, lighted from above by a dome. The fourth story may be considered as a part of the third, being a continuation of galleries with alcoves, for painting and sculpture. In the fifth story will be two large lecture-rooms, and the library, consisting of five rooms, which connect with each other and with the lecture-rooms. There are also rooms for experiments, for instruments, and for the use of artists. The cost of the building is about \$300,000, and the annual income from the rented parts will be from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The whole is to be given to a Board of Directors for the benefit of the public; the course of lectures, the library, and the reading-rooms all to be free. In the munificence both of the gift and the endowment, and in the importance of the result intended to be secured, the "COOPER INSTITUTE" will be a monument to its noble-hearted founder more enduring than the pyramids.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,

One of the noblest charities in the city, was established in 1771, and received its first charter from the Earl of Dunmore, then governor of the province. It was incorporated under the title of the "Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America." Twenty-five governors were appointed to manage its affairs. In consequence of

the liberal assistance which was instantly tendered to the Society, it was able in 1778 to commence the erection of a suitable edifice; but on the 28th of February, 1778, when it was nearly completed, the building was accidentally destroyed by fire. In less than a month the Society received further contributions from the Legislature, and commenced to rebuild the edifice. The war of the Revolution put a stop to the work. The city was in the possession of the British forces; and in the universal appropriation of the public buildings to their use, the Hospital formed no exception. Its airiness and size made it pre-eminently valuable as a barracks, and it was soon filled with British and Hessian soldiers. After the Revolution the Legislature again assisted the Society, and on the 3d of January, 1791, the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients. From that time to the present it has continued to receive the bounty of the State, and to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. It has added to the number of its buildings, and introduced improvements in the original edifice, so that it is now, unquestionably, the finest Hospital in America. In 1796 the governors, acting on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, appropriated a small sum to the establishment of a medical library, which has since increased to more than 6,000 volumes. In 1810 the name of the corporation was changed to that of "The Society of the New York Hospital."

The Hospital is approached from Broadway by an avenue of 90 feet in width, adorned with magnificent elms, and is surrounded by a high and substantial wall in every other direction. The services of the governors, and of the physicians and surgeons, who are selected from the most eminent of the profession, are gratuitous. Every applicant for admission must procure a recommendation from one of the governors, physicians, or surgeons of the Institute, as to the propriety of his admission. In cases of sudden accident, however, patients are received without any formality.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM

For the insane, is located on the Bloomingdale Road, seven miles from the City Hall, and is a branch of the New York Hospital. The principal edifice was commenced in 1813, completed in 1820, and opened for the reception of patients in the month of June, 1821. About forty acres of land are annexed to the Asylum, a portion of which is highly improved. In addition to beautiful walks and gardens, the grounds are embellished with a collection of plants that formerly belonged to the Botanic Garden of Columbia College, and which the trustees of that institution presented to the governors of the Hospital.

This Asylum has received the benefit of the experience of the most noted institutions of the kind in this country and Europe. In 1821, Dr. James McDonald, who had previously been the resident physician to the institution, and who had obtained the necessary information relative to the Insane Asylums here, was commissioned by the governors of the Hospital to cross the Atlantic for the

purpose of examining similar institutions in Europe. His mission was successful. After an absence of fifteen months he returned, and by a connection with the Asylum for several years, as its principal, communicated to it, not only the results of his investigations, but the benefits of his experience.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

Is situated on Fifth-st., near the Fourth Av. The grounds of the Institution extend from the Fourth to the Fifth Aves., and from Forty-eighth to Fifth-sts. One acre is the property of the Institution, and the remaining nine acres is leased at a nominal rent from the Common Council. The Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this State, April 15th, 1817. The school, however, was not opened till May of the following year. For several years the school was held in the old Almshouse in the Park, and the boarders lived with their teachers in hired houses in the city. The foundation of the present main building was laid in October 1827, the site having been given by the Corporation of the city. The building was then erected and occupied for the first time, in April, 1829. It cost \$81,000, and was 110 by 60 feet. It has been found necessary, at several subsequent periods, to enlarge this building by the addition of extensive wings.

The management of the Institution is intrusted to the Board of Directors, twenty-five in number, elected annually by the Society. The President, Harvey P. Peet, M.A., who has been connected with the Institution since 1831, has the general direction and control of its concerns, with the counsel and advice of the Executive Committee. Associated with him in the educational and literary departments are several professors and teachers. Five hours each day are devoted to school exercises, independent of evening studies; and between three and four hours to the prosecution of various trades. The daily exercises of the school are opened and closed with prayer; and religious services are held on the Sabbath, conducted by the President and Professors in rotation.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

Was incorporated April 17th, 1831. It owes its origin mainly to the efforts of Samuel Wood, a well-known member of the Society of Friends; and of Dr. Samuel Akerly, distinguished for his zeal and labors in behalf of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

At a meeting of the Managers, held February 18th, 1832, a Committee was appointed, with power to make arrangements for instructing two or three blind children "*by way of experiment.*" At the next meeting, April 19th, 1832, it was reported by this Committee, that three children had been placed under instruction with a degree of success which "*afforded decisive evidence of the capabilities of the blind for receiving instruction.*" At the close of the same year, number of pupils had increased to six; and an exhibition of

their exercises was given at the City Hotel, which demonstrated the ~~desirability~~ of the "experiment," and awakened an interest that gave ~~fresh impetus~~ to the cause.

In 1834, the Legislature passed an act providing for the support of ~~thirty-two~~ indigent blind pupils. From this time the Institution maintained a career of increasing prosperity, until it was enabled in 1839, through legislative and private donations, to erect its present building on the Ninth Av. The grounds of the Institution, 800 feet in length, and 200 in width, occupy a square bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., and the Eighth and Ninth Aves. The edifice, built of Sing Sing marble, consists of three stories, and is 175 feet in length. In addition to the various apartments used for business and domestic purposes, it contains a chapel, library, dormitories, and school, music, and work-rooms.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM

Sprung from a meeting held at the City Hotel, on the 15th of March, 1806, and on the 1st of May following, the Asylum was opened in a hired house in Raisin-st., Greenwich village. Its object was to afford refuge, protection, and education to those unfortunate children who had lost both parents, and who, but for this Society, might be thrown among the worst associations.

The public necessity for such an Institution was soon apparent in the ever-increasing number of orphans who applied for admission. The Society became desirous of erecting a commodious building, and petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted in April, 1807. Four lots in Bank-st. were purchased on credit, and an appeal to the clergy of the different denominations resulted in collections in their respective congregations to provide the means for the erection of the new edifice. The Society, however, was compelled to contract a large debt, and it was some time before it could extricate itself from the embarrassments which that entailed. Thirty years later it was determined to remove the Asylum to a more healthy location. In the mean time the value of their Greenwich property had greatly increased, and the money received for its sale went a good way toward purchasing their present plot of ground at Bloomingdale. On the 9th of June, 1836, the corner stone of the present Asylum was laid, and in 1840 it was completed. A large family of helpless children are now taken care of, and trained in a moral and thorough way for the rough encounters of the world.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

Was organized in the autumn of 1836, and shortly afterward obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature. The sum of \$3,000 was collected, and arrangements made for commencing operations on a limited scale. So great was the prejudice against that portion of the community whom the Society proposed to relieve, that suitable premises could not be procured. They were compelled, therefore, to purchase a house and lots, and to cover the
12 not...

cost of the same with a heavy mortgage. The property of the Society dates from this epoch. In 1840 the managers reported the receipt of \$13,000 as a building fund, and two years after they were able to acknowledge a grant, by the corporation of the city, of twenty lots of ground on the Fifth Avenue, between 43d and 44th sts. On this location they erected their present substantial edifice.

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY

Was originated in the year 1790, by a few charitable individuals, for the purpose of providing gratuitous medical advice and treatment for the destitute. On the 8th of April, 1795, it was incorporated by the Legislature.

The institution is chiefly supported by private subscription, but receives a small yearly gift from the corporation of the city and from the Legislature.

The Northern Dispensary, at the corner of Waverly Place and Factory-st., and the Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., are branches of the same institution.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL,

Or, as it is more commonly called, the Quarantine Hospital, is located on the south-east corner of Staten Island, and is designed for the reception of sick passengers, and sailors, and as a protection to the health of the city. It is under the management of the Commissioners of Emigration, and derives its income from a tax levied upon passengers arriving from foreign parts of two dollars for each cabin passenger, and fifty cents for each passenger in the steerage. Dr. Thompson is the present Health Officer.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT,

Also on Staten Island, was established by an act of the Legislature passed April 22, 1831, for providing an hospital for sick and disabled seamen, independent of that appropriated to those who are subject to quarantine. Its affairs are conducted by Trustees, denominated the "Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat in the City of New York," who are empowered to collect from the master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, for himself one dollar and fifty cents, for each mate one dollar, and for each sailor belonging to his vessel fifty cents, and from the master of each coasting vessel twenty-five cents for each member of the crew. All persons who have paid such dues are eligible for reception into the Retreat.

THE SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR

Is on the north side of Staten Island, and was founded, in 1801, by the bequest of Captain R. R. Randall, for the maintenance of aged and infirm seamen. The value of the original property was \$50,000, but has since considerably increased. An act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature in February, 1806. The

Asplen occupies a beautiful location, and is surrounded with delicious grounds.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Was organized on the 8th of May, 1816, by delegates from existing local Bible Societies, and other friends of the object. Its government is intrusted to thirty-six managers. The receipts of this Society have rapidly increased, and the sphere of its usefulness been much enlarged. The Society has published various versions of the Bible in almost every language, and has distributed many millions of copies all over the land.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

Was organized in May, 1825, and incorporated by the Legislature May, 1841. The Institution prints and distributes a great mass of religious literature, such "as shall receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." Many millions of tract and pamphlet volumes are distributed by this Society annually, and a vast amount of good effected. The Publishing, Distributing, and Finance Committees, have the supervision of the several departments indicated by their appellations, and to them collectively, under the title of the Executive Committee, is intrusted the entire management of the concerns of the Society.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This association, which was organized for the special benefit of merchants' clerks, is one of the most useful institutions of its kind in the city of New York. It has a library of 47,000 volumes, also an elegant reading-room, in which are to be found the various foreign and domestic periodical literature and newspapers of the day; and a commodious and beautiful lecture-room, all in their new building, Clinton Hall, in Astor-place.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Our citizens are indebted to the late John Jacob Astor for the best library on this continent, and one of the best in the world. The library building is situated in Lafayette Place, and is an ornament to the city. Eighty thousand volumes are contained in this elegant building, and are open to inspection of all, free of charge. The library is open daily from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Wm. B. Astor, Esq., is about to erect at his own expense an addition to the building, which will afford shelving for 80,000 more volumes.

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD K. BENTLEY

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

- American Exchange Bank**, 50 Wall st., cap. \$4,794,725, W. A. Booth, president, Robert S. Oakley, cashier.
- Artisan's Bank**, 117 Nassau st., cap. \$600,000, Nathan C. Platt, president, Charles T. Leake, cashier.
- Atlantic Bank**, Beaver cor. William st., cap. \$400,000, J. E. Southworth, president, G. D. Arthur, cashier.
- Bank of America**, 46 Wall st., cap. \$2,873,825, George Newbold, president, James Punnett, cashier.
- Bank of Commerce**, cor. Nassau and Cedar sts., cap. \$8,817,660, John A. Stevens, president, H. F. Vail, cashier.
- Bank of New-York**, 35 William st., cap. \$2,563,875, John Oothout, president, W. B. Meeker, cashier.
- Bank of North America**, 81 Wall st., cap. 1,000,000, W. F. Havemeyer, president, J. Seymour, cashier.
- Bank of the Commonwealth**, 86 William st., cap. \$750,000, Edward Haight, president, George Ellis, cashier.
- Bank of the Republic**, cor. Broadway and Wall st., cap. \$2,000,000, J. T. Soutter, president, R. H. Lowry, cashier.
- Bank of the State of New-York**, cor. William st. and Exchange Place, cap. \$2,000,000, Reuben Withers, president, George M. Enter, cashier.
- Bowery Bank**, cor. Broome st. and Bowery, cap. \$356,656, Hesch Dean, president, N. G. Bradford, cashier. Closing, John A. Stewart, receiver.
- Broadway Bank**, cor. Broadway and Park Place, cap. \$1,000,000, F. A. Palmer, president, John L. Everitt, cashier.
- Bull's Head Bank**, 383 Third Av., cap. \$178,300, Richard Williamson, president, John H. Eldridge, cashier.
- Butchers' and Drovers' Bank**, cor. Grand st. and Bowery, cap. \$300,000, Jacob Aimes, president, Benedict Lewis, Jr., cashier.
- Chatham Bank**, cor. Chatham and Duane sts., cap. \$450,000, John Leveridge, president, O. H. Schreiner, cashier.
- Chemical Bank**, 270 Broadway, cap. \$300,000, J. Q. Jones, president, G. G. Williams, cashier.
- Citizens' Bank**, 54 Bowery, cap. \$400,000, Jay Jarvis, president, S. R. Comstock, cashier.
- City Bank**, 52 Wall st., cap. \$1,000,000, Moses Taylor, President, Robert Strong, cashier.
- Continental Bank**, 12 Wall st., cap. \$2,000,000, W. T. Hooker, president, B. F. Warner, cashier.
- Corn Exchange Bank**, 67 Pearl st., cap. 1,000,000, E. W. Dunham, president, F. A. Platt, cashier.
- Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.**, cap. \$7,200,000, John Wurtz, president, Isaac N. Seymour, cashier.
- Dry Dock Bank**, cor. Av. D, and Tenth st., cap. \$200,000, David Palmer, president, F. T. Hayes, cashier.
- East River Bank**, cor. Third Av. and St. Mark's Place, cap. \$418,050. Closing, David Banks, receiver.

- Fulton Bank, cor. Pearl and Fulton sts., cap. \$400,000, J. Kernochan, president, W. I. Lane, cashier.
- Greenwich Bank, 402 Hudson st., cap. \$200,000, B. F. Wheelwright, president, W. Hawes, cashier.
- Grocers' Bank, 59 Barclay st., cap. \$800,000, Charles Dennison, president, H. D. Williams, cashier. Closing.
- Hanover Bank, 87 Nassau st., cap. \$1,000,000, W. H. Johnson, president, T. L. Taylor, cashier.
- Importers' and Traders' Bank, 245 Broadway, cap. \$1,500,000, Lucius Hopkins, president, James Bual, cashier.
- Irving Bank, cor. Greenwich and Warren sts., cap. \$500,000, John Thomson, president, D. V. H. Bertholf, cashier.
- Island City Bank, 150 Broadway, cap. \$300,000, James O'Brien, president, William Stebbins, cashier. Closing.
- Leather Manufacturers' Bank, 45 William st., cap. \$600,000, W. H. Macy, president, Thomas R. Aclv, cashier.
- Manhattan Co., 40 Wall st., cap. \$2,050,000, O. O. Halsted, president, J. M. Morrison, cashier.
- Marine Bank, 90 Wall st., cap. \$650,000, T. Williams, Jr., president, J. O. Beach, cashier.
- Market Bank, cor. Pearl and Beekman sts., cap. \$1,000,000, R. S. Williams, president, R. H. Haydock, cashier.
- Mechanics' Banking Association, 88 Wall st., cap. \$682,000, Frederick Pantz, president, John J. Stephens, cashier. Closing.
- Mechanics' Bank, cor. William st. and Exchange Place, cap. \$2,000,000, S. Knapp, president, Gideon de Angella, cashier.
- Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, 379 Grand st., cap. \$400,000, E. D. Brown, president, Geo. W. Youles, cashier.
- Mercantile Bank, 190 Broadway, cap. \$1,000,000, O. H. Arnold, president, E. J. Blake, cashier.
- Merchants' Bank, 42 Wall st., cap. \$2,071,637, John J. Palmer, president, A. E. Stillman, cashier.
- Merchants' Exchange Bank, 178 Greenwich st., cap. \$1,285,000, J. Van Nestrand, president, E. J. Oakley, cashier.
- Metropolitan Bank, cor. Broadway and Pine st., cap. \$2,921,600, John E. Williams, president, Geo. I. Seney, cashier.
- Nassau Bank, cor. Nassau and Beekman sts., cap. \$750,000, H. Blydenburgh, president, F. M. Harris, cashier.
- National Bank, 86 Wall st., cap. \$1,484,187, Joseph Gallatin, president, F. D. Tappen, cashier.
- New-York County Bank, cor. Eighth Av. and West Fourteenth st., cap. \$900,000, Francis Leland, president, Alexander Masterton, Jr., cashier.
- New-York Exchange Bank, 187 Greenwich st., cap. \$180,000, S. Van Duzer, president, D. B. Halstead, cashier.
- North River Bank, 175 Greenwich st., cap. \$650,000, M. O. Roberts, president, A. B. Hays, cashier. Closing.
- Ocean Bank, cor. Greenwich and Fulton sts., cap. \$1,000,000, D. R. Martin, president, Parker Handy, cashier.

Oriental Bank, 311 East Broadway, cap. \$300,000, J. M. Price, president, W. A. Hall, cashier.

Pacific Bank, 461 Broadway, cap. \$422,700, William Tilden, president, Robert Duck, cashier.

Park Bank, cor. Beekman st. and Theater Alley, cap. \$2,000,000, Reuben H. Howes, president, Charles A. Macy, cashier.

People's Bank, 173 Canal st., cap. \$412,500, J. P. Yelverton, president, G. W. Leake, cashier.

Phenix Bank, 45 Wall st., cap. \$1,800,000, Thomas Tileston, president, John Parker, cashier.

Seventh Ward Bank, cor. Pearl st. and Burling Slip, cap. \$500,000, William Halsey, president, A. S. Fraser, cashier.

St. Nicholas Bank, 6 Wall st., cap. \$711,750, Caleb Barstow, president, Archibald Parkhurst, cashier.

Shoe and Leather Bank, cor. Broadway and Chambers st., cap. \$1,451,840, A. V. Stout, president, W. A. Kissam, cashier.

Tradesmen's Bank, 177 Chatham st., cap. \$300,000, W. H. Falls, president, Richard Berry, cashier.

Union Bank, 84 Wall st., cap. \$1,500,000, F. Deming, president, E. H. Arthur, cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW-YORK.

Bank for Savings, 67 Bleeker st., Najah Taylor, president, James F. Depeyster, treasurer.

Bloomington Savings Bank, cor. Broadway and West Thirty-second st., Enoch T. Winter, president, John Walte, treasurer.

Bowery Savings Bank, 180 Bowery, James Mills, president, G. H. Coggeshall, treasurer.

Broadway Savings Bank, cor. Broadway and Park Place, F. F. Schools, president, F. A. Palmer, treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Bank, 619 Fourth st., Andrew Mills, president, James L. Stuart, treasurer.

East River Savings Bank, 8 Chambers st., Peter H. Titus, president, Charles A. Whitney, treasurer.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers st., Joseph Stuart, president, F. O. Tucker, treasurer.

Greenwich Savings Bank, 78 Sixth Av., W. Mandeville, president, Clinton Gilbert, treasurer.

Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, 516 Broadway, Moses H. Grinnell, president, Andrew Warner, treasurer.

Irving Savings Bank, 96 Warren st., Caleb S. Woodbull, president, John Thomson, treasurer.

Manhattan Savings Bank, 644 Broadway, E. J. Brown, president, A. A. Alvord, treasurer.

Mariners' Savings Bank, cor. Third Av. and Ninth st., Jacob A. Westervelt, president, Wm. H. Ellsworth, treasurer.

Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, 493 Grand st., Alfred T. Conklin, president, James P. Haight, treasurer.

Rose Hill Savings Bank, 251 Third Av., William H. Platt, president,
H. Deeborow, treasurer.

Seamen's Bank for Savings, 78 Wall st., Pelatiah Perit, president,
L. Platt, treasurer.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Aetha Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 56 Wall-st.

Arctic Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 19 Wall-st.

Astor Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 45 Wall-st. and 67 Chat-
ham-st.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., 51 Wall-st.

Beekman Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 8 Wall-st.

Bowery Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.

Broadway Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 433 Broadway and 4
Wall-st.

Citizens' Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 67 Wall-st. and 53 Broad-
way.

City Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$210,000, 61 Wall-st.

Clinton Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 52 Wall-st.

Columbia Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 53 Barclay-st.

Commercial Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 43 Wall-st.

Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 6 Wall-st.

Confidential Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000, 18 Wall-st.

Coru Exchange Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, corner Beaver
and William-sts.

Esley Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000, 71 Wall-st.

East River Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 63 Wall-st.

Empire City Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 54 Wall-st.

Enterprise Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 11 Pine-st.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 6 Broad-st.

Firemen's Insurance Co., cap. \$204,000, 59 Wall-st.

Fulton Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 49 Wall-st.

Granite Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000.

Greenwich Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 400 Hudson-st.

Grocer's Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 81 Wall-st.

Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 11 Wall-st.

Harvey's Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 35 Nassau-st.

Harmony Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 6 Broad-st.

Home Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000, 4 Wall-st.

Howard Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 66 Wall-st.

Irving Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 9 Wall-st. and 235 Green-
wich-st.

Jefferson Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 59 Wall-st.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$-80,000, 64 Wall st.

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- La Farge Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, corner Nassau and Cedar-sts.
 Lenox Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 54 Wall-st.
 Lorillard Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 61 Chambers and 63 Wall-st.
 Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 68 Wall-st.
 Market Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, corner Pearl and Beekman-sts.
 Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 74 Wall-st.
 Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 55 Wall-st.
 Merchants' Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, corner Fulton and Greenwich-sts.
 Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000, 108 Broadway, corner Pine.
 National Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 52 Wall-st.
 National Protection Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 52 Wall-st.
 National (Boston) Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000, 13 Merchants' Exchange.
 New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 7 Wall-st.
 New World Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 35 Pine-st.
 New York Equitable Insurance Co., cap. \$210,000, 58 Wall-st.
 New York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 72 Wall-st.
 Niagara Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 67 Wall-st.
 North American Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 6 Wall-st.
 North River Insurance Co., cap. \$350,000, 202 Greenwich-st.
 Pacific Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 60 Wall-st.
 Park Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 237 Broadway and 8 Merchants' Exchange.
 Peoples' Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 140 Canal-st.
 Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, corner Third Av. and Ninth-st.; and 61 Wall-st.
 Reliance Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000, 75 Liberty-st.
 Republic Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 74 Wall-st.
 Royal Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$10,000,000, 76 Wall-st.
 Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, cor. Mott and Chatham-sts.
 Saint Marks Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, 67 Wall-st.
 Saint Nicholas Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000, cor. Eighth Av. and Security Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 31 Pine-st.
 West Fourteenth-st.; and 12 Wall-st.
 Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 153 Bowery and 4 Broad-st.
 Union Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$1,042,000, 58 Wall-st.
 United States Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$850,000, 69 Wall-st.
 Washington Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000, 54 Wall-st.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

- Howard Life Insurance Co., cap. \$110,000, 40 Wall-st.
 International Life Insurance Co., cap. \$2,500,000, 71 Wall-st.

Kidder Peabody Life Insurance Co., cap. \$100,000, 17 William-st.
 Manhattan Life Insurance Co., cap. \$100,000, 146 Broadway.
 Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, cap. \$2,500,000, 111 Broadway.
 New York Life Insurance Co. cap. \$900,000, 106 Broadway.
 New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., cap. \$1,000,000, 52 Wall-st.
 United States Life Insurance Co., cap. \$1,000,000, 93 William-st.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Astor Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$700,000, 45 Wall-st.
 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$1,000,000, 51 Wall-st.
 Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., 50 Wall-st.
 Globe Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000, 37 Wall-st.
 Great Western Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000, 83 Pine-st.
 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$1,000,000, 35 Wall-st.
 New York Mutual Insurance Co.
 Ocean Insurance Co., cap. \$400,000, 70 Wall-st.
 Orient Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000, 2 and 4 Merchants' Exchange.
 Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., 111 Broadway.
 Sun Mutual Insurance Co., 49 Wall-st.

BANKS IN BOSTON.

Atlantic Bank,	cap. \$500,000	Market Bank,	" 500,000
Atlas Bank,	" 500,000	Massachusetts Bank,	" 800,000
Bank of Commerce,	" 2,000,000	Maverick Bank,	" 400,000
Bank of N. Am.,	" 750,000	Mechanics' Bank,	" 250,000
Blackstone Bank,	" 750,000	Merchants' Bank,	" 4,000,000
Boston Bank,	" 900,000	National Bank of	
Boylston Bank,	" 400,000	Boston,	" 750,000
Broadway Bank,	" 150,000	New Eng. Bank,	" 1,000,000
City Bank,	" 1,000,000	North Bank,	" 900,000
Columbia Bank,	" 750,000	Shawmut Bank,	" 750,000
Eagle Bank,	" 700,000	Shoe & Leather	
Eliot Bank,	" 750,000	Dealers' Bank,	" 1,000,000
Exchange Bank,	" 1,000,000	State Bank,	" 1,900,000
Faneuil Hall Bank,	" 500,000	Suffolk Bank,	" 1,000,000
Freeman's Bank,	" 400,000	Traders' Bank,	" 600,000
Globe Bank,	" 1,000,000	Tremont Bank,	" 1,250,000
Granite Bank,	" 900,000	Union Bank,	" 1,000,000
Hamilton Bank,	" 500,000	Washington Bank,	" 750,000
Howard Bank'g Co.,	" 750,000	Webster Bank,	" 1,500,000

SAVINGS' BANKS IN BOSTON.

Boston Five Cents Savings' Bank. Provident Institution for Savings.
 East Boston Savings' Bank. Suffolk Savings Bank.
 People's Savings' Bank.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BOSTON.

Alliance Insurance Co.
 American Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Appleton Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Boston Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Boston Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Boylston Fire and Marine Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 China Mutual Insurance Co.
 Cochituate Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000.
 Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Co.
 Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
 Elliot Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000.
 Equitable Safety Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
 Faneuil Hall Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 Fireman's Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Fireman's Life Insurance Co., cap. \$100,000.
 Franklin Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Hope Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000.
 Manufacturers' Insurance Co., cap. \$400,000.
 Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 Mass. Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Mercantile Marine Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Merchants' Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 National Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
 New England Mutual Marine Insurance Co.
 Neptune Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 North American Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000.
 Shawmut Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Shoe and Leather Dealers' Marine Insurance Co.
 State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Suffolk Insurance Co., cap. \$225,000.
 Trader's Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Tremont Mutual Insurance Co.
 Triton Insurance Co.
 Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 United States Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000.
 Washington Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000.
 Warren Insurance Co., cap. \$150,000.

BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of Commerce, cap. \$250,000.
 Bank of Germantown, cap. \$200,000.
 Bank of North America, cap. \$1,000,000.
 Bank of Northern Liberties, cap. \$450,000.

Bank of Pennsylvania, cap. \$1,875,000.
Bank of Pennsylvania, cap. \$225,000.
City Bank, cap. \$500,000.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, cap. \$1,000,000.
Consolidation Bank, cap. \$250,000.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, \$1,250,000.
Girard Bank, cap. \$1,250,000.
Kensington Bank, cap. \$250,000.
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, cap. \$300,000.
Mechanics' Bank, cap. \$300,000.
Philadelphia Bank, cap. \$1,150,000.
Southwark Bank, cap. \$250,000.
Tradesmen's Bank, cap. \$150,000.
Western Bank, cap. \$418,600.

SAVINGS' BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dinie Savings' Institution.
Five Per Cent Savings' Fund.
Deposit and Loan Co., cap. \$500,000.
Mutual Deposit Co., cap. \$200,000.
Philadelphia Savings' Fund Society.
Savings' Fund of the National Safety Co. (deposits), cap. \$1,000,000.
Savings' Fund of the United States Co.
Seamen's Savings' Fund.
Sixpenny Savings' Fund of Pennsylvania.
Western Savings' Fund Society of Philadelphia.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

American Fire Insurance Co.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania,
cap. \$500,000.
Equitable Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000.
Fire Association.
Fire Insurance Co. of the County of Philadelphia, cap. \$400,000.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$400,000.
Jefferson Fire Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
Mechanics' Insurance Co.
Mutual Assurance Co.
Mutual Fire and Life Stock Insurance Co., cap. \$100,000.
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
Philadelphia Contributionship Spring Garden Insurance Co., cap.
\$126,000.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

American Mutual Insurance Co.
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.
Phoenix Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$250,000.
Union Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000,
Washington Mutual Insurance Co.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Anthracite Insurance Co., cap. \$400,000.
 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 Columbia Mutual Insurance Co.
 Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$200,000.
 Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., cap. \$620,000.
 Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Globe Insurance Co.
 Hope and Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 Importers' and Traders' Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 Independent Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Insurance Co. of North America, cap. \$500,000.
 Keystone Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Manufacturers' Insurance Co., cap. \$500,000.
 Merchants' Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
 North Western Insurance Co., cap. \$300,000.
 Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, cap. \$200,000.
 Philadelphia Insurance Co., cap. \$175,000.
 Reliance Mutual Insurance Co., cap. \$232,000.
 Western Insurance Co.

WARD SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEVERAL WARDS
IN WHICH THE SCHOOLS ARE LOCATED.

No. 1—Fourth	Ward, 245 William-st.
2—Seventh	" 116 Henry-st.
3—Ninth	" cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
4—Thirteenth	" 203 Rivington-st.
5—Fourteenth	" 222 Mott-st.
6—Twelfth	" Randall's Island.
7—Tenth	" 60 Chrystie-st.
8—Eighth	" 66 Grand-st.
9—Twenty-second	" Eighty-second-st. and Eleventh Av.
10—Fifteenth	" 190 Wooster-st.
11—Sixteenth	" Seventeenth-st., near Eighth Av.
12—Seventh	" 371 Madison-st.
13—Seventeenth	" 298 Houston-st.
14—Twenty-first	" Twenty-seventh-st., near Third Av.
15—Eleventh	" 289 Fifth-st.
16—Ninth	" Thirteenth-st., near Seventh Av.
17—Twenty-second	" Forty-seventh-st. bet. 8th and 9th Aves.
18—Nineteenth	" Fifty-first-st. near Lexington Av.
19—Seventeenth	" cor. First Av. and Ninth-st.
20—Tenth	" Ludlow-st., near Delancey.
21—Fourteenth	" Marion-st., near Prince.
22—Eleventh	" cor. Stanton and Sheriff-sts.

No. 23—Sixth	Ward, 26 and 28 City Hall Place.
24—Sixth	" Elm-st., near Leonard.
25—Fourth	" 13 Oak-st.
26—Fourth	" 32 James-st.
27—Fourth	" 74 Oliver-st.
28—Twenty-second	" Fortieth-st., bet. Seventh & Eighth Ave.
29—First	" 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
30—Eleventh	" 276 Second-st.
31—Seventh	" Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
32—Fourteenth	" Baxter-st. near Grand.
33—Twentieth	" Thirty-fifth-st., near Ninth Av.
34—Thirteenth	" Broome-st. bet. Sheriff and Willet.
35—Fifteenth	" Thirteenth-st., near Sixth Av.
36—Eleventh	" Ninth-st., near Av. C.
37—Twelfth	" Eighty-seventh-st., near Fourth Av.
38—Eighth	" Clark-st., near Broome.
39—Twelfth	" 129th-st., bet. Second and Third Ave.
40—Eighteenth	" Twentieth-st., bet. First & Second Ave.
41—Ninth	" Greenwich Av., opposite Charles-st.
42—Tenth	" Allan-st., bet. Walker and Hester.
43—Twelfth	" 129th-st., Manhattanville.
44—Fifth	" cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
45—Sixteenth	" Twenty-fourth-st., bet. 7th and 8th Ave.
46—Twelfth	" 156th-st., Carmansville.
47—Fifteenth	" 13th-st., bet. Bdway & University Place.
48—Twenty-second	" Twenty-eighth-st., bet. 6th and 7th Ave.
49—Twenty-first	" Thirty-seventh-st., near Second Av.
50—Eighteenth	" Twentieth-st., bet. 2d and 3d Ave.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

- No. 1—89 Orchard-st., near Broome.
 2—103 Bayard-st., near Orange.
 3—100 Cannon-st., near Stanton.
 4—Chrystie-st., near Delancey.
 5—401 Cherry-st., near Scammel.
 7—321 Sixth-st.
 8—61 Thompson-st.
 10—170 Amos-st.
 13—103 Bayard-st.
 14—Rear of 60 Chrystie-st.
 15—38 Stanton-st.
 16—Cannon-st., near Broome.
 17—161 Greenwich-st.
 18—410 Cherry-st.
 20—Corner Av. C and Fourth-st.
 23—Corner Bleeker and Downing-sts.
 23 } —61 Thompson-st.
 24 }
 25 }
 26 } —93 West Seventeenth-st.



- No. 27—174 Amos-st.
 28—114 White-st.
 29 } —3 Stone-st.
 80 }
 81 } —175 Barrow-st.
 82 }
 83—Twenty-fifth-st., between Madison and Fourth Avs.
 84—Corner Forty-third-st. and Eighth Av.
 85—401 Greenwich-st.
 86 }
 87 } —Waverley Place, near Bank-st.
 88—Rear of 60 Chrystie-st.
 89—233 West Eighteenth-st.
 40—Rear of 147 Clinton-st.
 42—100 Cannon-st.
 43 }
 44 } —Corner Rivington and Goerck-sts.
 45—Corner Houston and Eldridge-sts.
 46 }
 47 } —Eleventh-st., between Third and Fourth Avs.
 48—233 West Eighteenth-st.
 49—Horatio-st., near Hudson.
 50 }
 51 } —545 Greenwich-st.
 52—Twenty-fifth-st., between Madison and Fourth Avs.
 53—Fourth-st., near Av. C.
 54—Twenty-ninth-st., near Ninth Av.
 55—Eighty-fourth-st., near Fourth Av.
 56—Thirty-seventh-st., near Tenth Av.
 57—In the Demilt Dispensary Building, Twenty-third-st. and Second Av.
 58—Nineteenth-st., between First Av. and Av. A.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

- No. 1—135 Mulberry-st.
 2—51 Laurens-st.
 3—Eighty-fifth-st., between Seventh and Eighth Avs.
 4—117th-st., near Second Av.
 5—19 Thomas-st.
 6—Corner Twenty-ninth-st. and Second Av.

COLORED PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

- No. 1—Fifteenth-st., near Seventh Av.
 2 }
 3 } —Rear of church in Second-st., near Av. C.

LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK.

Astor Library	80,000	volumes.
New York Society Library	40,000	"
Mercantile Library Association	47,000	"
New York Historical Society	25,000	"
Apprentices' Library	18,000	"
Library of Free Academy	15,000	"
New York Law Institute	6,000	"
Library of American Institute	7,500	"
" Columbia College and Literary Society	24,000	"
" Union Theological Seminary	24,000	"
" Episcopal Theological Seminary	12,000	"
" Lyceum of Natural History	3,000	"
" New York Hospital	6,000	"
" Young Men's Christian Association	2,000	"
" Mechanics' Institute	3,000	"
Printers' Free Library	4,000	"
Library of College of Physicians and Surgeons	1,500	"
" American Bible Society	1,500	"
" Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions	3,000	"
" American Bible Union	4,000	"
" American and Foreign Bible Society	1,000	"
Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association	600	"
New York City Library	2,000	"
Library of American Geographical Society	300	"
" Spingler Institute	2,000	"
" Rutgers' Institute	2,190	"
" New York University and Literary Societies	2,700	"
Total number of volumes	336,290	

The following is the proportion of nutritious matter and water in 100 lbs. of each of the following substances:

Substances.	lbs. nut. matter.	lbs. water.	Substances.	lbs. nut. matter.	lbs. water.
Wheat flour	90	10	Beets	15	85
Corn meal	91	9	Strawberries	10	90
Rice	88	14	Pears	16	84
Barley meal	88	12	Apples	16	84
Rye flour	79	21	Cherries	25	75
Oatmeal	75	25	Plums	29	71
Potatoes	22½	77½	Apricots	26	74
White beans	95	5	Peaches	20	80
Carrots	10	90	Grapes	27	73
Turnips	4½	95½	Melons	3	97
Cabbage	7½	92½	Cucumbers	2½	97½

TABLE

Of the Angles which every point and quarter-point of the Compass makes with the Meridian.

NORTH.		Points	°	'	"	Points	SOUTH.	
		0	2	48	45	0		
		0	5	37	30	0		
		0	8	26	15	0		
N. by E.	N. by W.	1	11	15	0	1	S. by E.	S. by W.
		1	14	3	45	1		
		1	16	52	30	1		
		1	19	41	15	1		
N.N.E.	N.N.W.	2	22	30	0	2	S.S.E.	S.S.W.
		2	25	18	45	2		
		2	28	7	30	2		
		2	30	56	15	2		
N.E. by N.	N.W. by N.	3	33	45	0	3	S.E. by S.	S.W. by S.
		3	36	33	45	3		
		3	39	22	30	3		
		3	42	11	15	3		
N.E.	N.W.	4	45	0	0	4	S.E.	S.W.
		4	47	48	45	4		
		4	50	37	30	4		
		4	53	26	15	4		
N.E. by E.	N.W. by W.	5	56	15	0	5	S.E. by E.	S.W. by W.
		5	59	3	45	5		
		5	61	52	30	5		
		5	64	41	15	5		
E.N.E.	W.N.W.	6	67	30	0	6	E.S.E.	W.S.W.
		6	70	18	45	6		
		6	73	7	30	6		
		6	75	56	15	6		
E. by N.	W. by N.	7	78	45	0	7	E. by S.	W. by S.
		7	81	33	45	7		
		7	84	22	30	7		
		7	87	11	15	7		
E.	W.	8	90	0	0	8	E.	W.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city is divided into Eight Fire Districts.

THE FIRST FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city lying north of Twenty-second-st., and east of the Sixth Av.

THE SECOND FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city lying north of Twenty-second-st., and west of the Sixth Av.

THE THIRD FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the

city bounded and containing as follows: beginning at the foot of North Moore-st. on the North River, and extending easterly in a straight line to the corner of Leonard and Church-sts.; thence northerly in a straight line to the corner of Eighth Av. and Twenty-second-st.; thence westerly along Twenty-second-st. to the North River; thence southerly along the North River, to the place of beginning.

THE FOURTH FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city bounded and containing as follows: beginning at the corner of Leonard and Church-sts.; running thence northerly, in a straight line to the corner of Eighth Av. and Twenty-second-st.; thence easterly along Twenty-second-st. to Lexington Av.; thence southerly, in a straight line to the corner of Elm and Leonard sts.; and thence westerly, in a straight line to the corner of Church and Leonard-sts.

THE FIFTH FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city bounded and containing as follows: commencing at the corner of Elm and Leonard-sts., and running thence northerly in a straight line to the corner of Lexington Av. and Twenty-second-st.; thence easterly, along Twenty-second-st. to the East River; thence southerly along the East River to Fourteenth-st.; thence south-westerly in a straight line to the corner of Leonard and Orange-sts.; thence westerly in a straight line to the place of beginning.

THE SIXTH FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city bounded and containing as follows: beginning at the corner of Leonard and Orange-sts., and running thence easterly in a straight line to the foot of Market-st., on the East River; thence along the East river to Fourteenth-st.; thence south-westerly in a straight line to the place of beginning.

THE SEVENTH FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city bounded and containing as follows: beginning at the foot of Market-st. on the East River, and running thence westerly in a straight line to the corner of Leonard and Elm-sts.; thence southerly along a straight line, intersecting Wall-st. at the junction of Nassau, Wall, and Broad sts., and continued through the Battery to the North River.

THE EIGHTH FIRE DISTRICT comprises all that part of the city bounded and containing as follows: beginning at the foot of North Moore-st. on the North River, and running thence easterly in a straight line to the corner of Leonard and Elm-sts.; thence southerly, along a straight line intersecting with Wall-st. at the junction of Nassau, Wall, and Broad-sts., and continued through the Battery to the North River.

THE FORCE OF FIRE-ENGINES, ETC., IN EACH FIRE DISTRICT.

FIRST DISTRICT.—11 engines, 7 hose-carriages, and 3 hook and ladder trucks.

SECOND DISTRICT.—8 engines, 5 hose-carriages, and 2 hook and ladder trucks.

THIRD DISTRICT.—4 engines, 10 hose-carriages, and 2 hook and ladder trucks.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—6 engines, 6 hose-carriages, and 2 hook and ladder trucks.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—4 engines, 5 hose-carriages, and 1 hook and ladder truck.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—8 engines, 15 hose-carriages, and 3 hook and ladder trucks.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—4 engines, 5 hose-carriages, and 1 hook and ladder truck.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—4 engines and 5 hose-carriages.

THE FIRE SIGNALS,

As sounded by the City Hall alarm bell, are as follows :

For the First District, 1 stroke of the bell.

Second	"	2	strokes	"
Third	"	3	"	"
Fourth	"	4	"	"
Fifth	"	5	"	"
Sixth	"	6	"	"
Seventh	"	7	"	"
Eighth	"	8	"	"

STATIONS OF FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

- No. 1.—Hudson, 188 West Forty-seventh-st.
 2.—Excelsior, 21 Henry-st.
 3.—Metamora, 390 Bleecker-st.
 4.—Niagara, 220 Mercer-st.
 5.—Protection, 61 Ann-st.
 6.—Americus, Henry-st., near Gouverneur.
 7.—Lexington, Twenty-fifth-st., bet. Second and Third Aves.
 8.—Manhattan, 91 Ludlow-st.
 9.—Marion, 47 Marion-st.
 11.—Oceanicus, 99 Wooster-st.
 12.—Knickerbocker, Fiftieth-st., near Lexington Av.
 13.—Eagle, 5 Duane-st.
 14.—Columbia, cor. Church and Vesey.
 16.—Gotham, 126 West Broadway.
 17.—East River, 38 Mangin-st.
 19.—Lafayette, 199 Christie-st.
 20.—Washington, 3 Temple-st.
 21.—Fulton, Worth-st., near Broadway.
 22.—Protector, cor. Center and Chambers-sts.
 23.—United States, Twelfth-st., near Broadway.
 24.—Jackson, Seventeenth-st., near Ninth Av.
 25.—Cataract, 1006 Broadway.
 26.—Jefferson, 83 Fifth-st.
 27.—Fort Washington, Carmansville.
 28.—Pacific, 377 Fourth Av.
 29.—Guardian, 14 Amos-st.

- 32.—Bunker Hill, 101 Hester-st.
 33.—Black Joke, Fifty-eighth-st., near Broadway.
 34.—Howard, Christopher-st., near Hudson.
 35.—Columbus, Third Av., near 121st-st.
 36.—Equitable, Sixty-eighth-st., near Broadway.
 37.—Tradesmen, Fifty-ninth-st., bet. Second and Third Aves.
 38.—Southwark, 28 Ann-st.
 39.—Franklin, Thirty-first-st., near Seventh Av.
 40.—Lady Washington, Elm-st. near Broome.
 41.—Clinton, Delancey-st., cor. Attorney.
 42.—Empire, 2 Murray-st.
 43.—Manhattan, Manhattanville.,
 44.—Live Oak, 92 Houston-st.
 45.—Aurora, Yorkville.
 47.—Aqueduct, Eighty-second-st., bet. Third and Fourth Aves.
 48.—Mazeppa, Twenty-fourth-st., bet. Seventh and Eighth Aves.
 49.—Pocahontas, 126th-st., bet. Third and Fourth Aves.
 50.—Lone Star, 165 West Twentieth-st.
 51.—Mutual, Twenty-second-st., near First Av.
 Exempt Engine Co., 202 Center-st.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, *Postmaster*; Principal Office in the Old Middle Dutch Church, on Nassau-st., between Cedar and Liberty-sts.

Office open, from April 1, to September 30, from 7.45 A. M. to 7 P. M. From October 1, to March 31, from 7.45 A. M. to 6.30 P. M. *Sundays* from 9 to 10, and from half-past 12 to half-past 1.

 Persons calling for letters that are advertised, are requested to ask for *Advertised Letters*.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Prep'd. Unp'd.

For any distance not over 3000 miles (half ounce),	8 cts.	
Each additional half ounce, ...	8 "	
To CALIFORNIA and OREGON (half ounce), ...	10 "	
Each additional half ounce, ...	10 "	
To or from CANADA, not over 3000 miles, (half ounce), ...	10 "	10 cts.
Each additional half ounce, ...	10 "	10 "
Over 3000 miles (half ounce), ...	15 "	15 "
Each additional half ounce, ...	15 "	15 "

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, UNRAILED CIRCULARS, &c.

(except Books), to any part of U. S., for three ounces or less, ...

One Cent.

For each additional ounce, ...

One Cent.

Do., ..., *not prepaid, double the above rates.*

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, circulated in the State

where published, not over one and a half ounces, ... *Half a Cent.*

RATES OF WHARFAGE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK

AS ESTABLISHED AND REVISED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

For every vessel under 50 tons,		\$0 50 per day.
" " over 50 and under 100 tons		62½ "
" " " 100 " 150 "		75 "
" " " 150 " 200 "		87½ "
" " " 200 " 250 "		1 "
" " " 250 " 300 "		1 12½ "
" " " 300 " 350 "		1 25 "
" " " 350 " 400 "		1 87½ "
" " " 400 " 450 "		1 50 "
" " " 450 " 500 "		1 62½ "
" " " 500 " 550 "		1 75 "
" " " 550 " 600 "		1 87½ "

For every ship or vessel of 600 tons and upward, 12½ cts. in addition to the rate last mentioned (\$1 87½ cts.) for every day such ship or vessel shall use or be made fast to any of the wharves in New York; and "every ship or other vessel which shall make fast to any other ship or vessel that shall be fastened to any wharf, and being so fastened, shall load, unload, or careen, shall pay the one half of the rate of wharfage such ship or vessel would have been liable to pay if fastened to such wharf and there loaded, unloaded, or careened.

HACKNEY-COACH FARES

AS REGULATED BY CITY ORDINANCES.

Distances.	1 passenger.	Each additional pass'r.
Not exceeding 1 mile.....	\$0 50	87½
Exceeding 1 mile and not exceeding 2.....	75	87½
To the New Almshouse and returning.....	1 00	50
" Fortieth-st. & remain'g ½ an hour & return'g	1 50	50
" Sixty-first-st. " ½ " " "	2 00	50
" Eighty-sixth-st. " 1 " " "	2 50	75
" Harlem " 3 " " "	5 00	The same for one or more passengers.
" High Bridge " 3 " " "	5 00	
" King's Bridge with privilege of staying all day.....	5 00	
For the use of a hackney-carriage by the day, with one or more passengers.....	5 00	
For the use of a hackney-coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required ..	1 00 per hour.	

In all cases where the hiring of a hackney-coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

For children between 2 and 14 years of age, half price only is to be charged; and for children under 2 years of age, no charge is to be made.

Whenever a hackney-coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of seventy-five cents an hour.

Every driver or owner of a hackney coach, carriage, or cab, in addition to the person or persons therein, shall carry and transport for each passenger one trunk, valise, saddle-bag, carpet-bag, port-manteau, or box, if he be requested so to do, and without extra charge; but for every trunk, etc., more than one for each passenger he shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of six cents.

All complaints as to the infringement of the above rules to be made to the Mayor or Superintendent of Hackney Coaches and Carriages.

The penalty of ten dollars will be imposed on any driver who infringes the above rules.

RATES TO BE CHARGED BY CARTMEN.

APPROVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL, DEC. 19, 1853.

The prices or rates to be taken or charged, for the loading, transportation, and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:

Oils, molasses, liquors, and all wet casks, containing less than 25 gallons, for every load,.....	\$0 38
Of 25 gallons and under 50 gallons, for every four,.....	40
Of 50 gallons and under 100 gallons, for every two,.....	45
Of 100 gallons and under 150 gallons,.....	50
Sugars, tobacco, copperas, and all dry casks of under 1,000 lbs. weight, for every load,.....	38
Of 1,000 lbs. and under 1,500 lbs., each.....	45
Of 1,500 lbs. and under 2,000 lbs., each.....	50
Of 2,000 lbs. and upward, for every 100 lbs.....	5
And other ponderous articles of 1,000 lbs. weight and upward, at the same rate.	
Hay, loose, per load,.....	\$1 00
Bricks, when handled and piled, per load,.....	40
Hoop-poles, loose, per load,.....	50
Timber and lumber, per load,.....	35
Hemp, loose, for every 1,200 lbs.,.....	50
Beef and pork, for every 5 barrels,.....	38
Calves, sheep, and lambs, per load,.....	35
Coal, per ton,.....	50
Coal, per half chaldron,.....	40
Cotton, for every 3 bales,.....	38
Earthenware, loose, per load,.....	40
Oil floor cloths, in boxes or rolls of less than 15 feet in length, per load,.....	38

Of 10 feet and less than 15 feet do. each,.....	\$0 50
Of 15 feet " 20 feet "	50
Of 20 feet " 24 feet "	65
Of 24 feet and upward, as may be agreed on.	
Plaster of Paris, loose, per ton,.....	65
Salt, for every 20 bushels,.....	33
Cut stone, per load,.....	35
Slate or tile, per load,.....	35
Household furniture, loose, per load.....	50
For loading, unloading, and housing furniture, in the removal of families, extra, per load,.....	50
Bedding, tied up, chests, trunks, and boxes, per load, ...	38
Cassia, in mats, per 100 mats,.....	25
Anchors of under 300 lbs. weight, per load,.....	38
Anchors of 300 lbs. weight and upward, per 100 lbs.,.....	40
Chain cables of under 1,000 lbs. weight, per load of 1,000 lbs. weight and upward, per 100 lbs.,.....	5
Iron hollow ware, per load,.....	40
Iron and steel, per load,.....	45
Fish, dry, per load, ...	50
And for every load of goods, wares, merchandise, or other things not enumerated,.....	38

Provided, that when the distance exceeds half a mile and is within a mile, one third more shall be added to the above rates and prices, and in the same proportion for any greater distance. And if any public cartman shall ask, demand, receive, take, exact, or extort, any greater rate, price, pay, or compensation, for carting or transporting any article or thing whatsoever than is mentioned, allowed, expressed, and limited as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for him to receive any compensation for the said carting or transportation; and the such asking or receiving shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

It shall not be lawful for any public cartman to neglect or refuse to carry and transport a good and sufficient load, as much as can be conveniently and safely stowed on his cart, or is reasonable for one horse to draw, nor any article of less than 2,000 pounds' weight, when required so to do, unless he be then actually otherwise employed; and every public cartman and public porter shall be entitled to be paid the legal rate or compensation allowed and provided in this ordinance, immediately upon the carting or transportation of any article or thing; and it may be lawful for any such public cartman or public porter, to retain any article or thing so carted or transported by him, for which he is not so paid his cartage, and to convey the same without delay to the office of the Chief of Police, and he shall be entitled to the lawful rate of pay or compensation for the so conveying. All disputes or disagreements as to distance or rates of compensation between public cartmen and public porters, and persons employing or owing them for cartage or transportation, shall be determined by the mayor.

It shall not be lawful for any public cartman, or any other person,

to cart or transport through any of the streets of said city, any poles, plank, spars, timber, or other thing exceeding thirty feet in length, except on a suitable truck or other vehicle, and such plank or other thing be placed lengthwise thereon, so as not to project at either end beyond the line of the side, or width, of such truck or other vehicle; and all persons so carting or transporting any such poles, plank, timber, spars, or other things, in any other manner, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article.

It shall not be lawful for the driver, or other person having charge of any public cart, dirt cart, or any other vehicle, to be off, or away from any such cart, or any other vehicle, while the same is moving or passing along any of the streets or avenues of said city; nor shall it be lawful for any public cartman, while waiting for employment at any place assigned for his cart to stand waiting for employment, or at any other place, to snap or flourish his whip, or to be away from his cart, unless from necessity or on business, or to set or stand about the door-steps or platforms in front of any house, store, or other building, to the annoyance of the occupants thereof.

It shall not be lawful for any person, who has been licensed to keep public carts, or to be a public cartman, and whose license has been suspended or revoked by the mayor, to keep, drive, or use any public cart in the city of New York, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

The stanchions of every public cart employed in the transportation of any fire-wood, shall be shouldered with a band of iron around the part which enters the mortice, and the mortice cased with iron, so as to prevent the wearing of the stanchion or mortice; and at least three feet distant from the floor of the cart, there shall be fixed across from one stanchion to the other, an iron chain, so as to prevent the stanchion from spreading; and no public cartman shall cart any fire-wood in violation of any of these provisions.

It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, drive, use, or employ, any cart, wagon, truck, dray, or other vehicle, other than such as are licensed as herein provided, for the transportation or conveyance of any article or thing, from place to place in the city of New York, unless the name and residence or place of business, where such owner can be found [of the owner thereof], be fairly and distinctly painted with red paint, on a white ground, in plain letters and figures, at least two and a half inches long, in a conspicuous place, on both sides of such cart or other vehicle, so as at all times to be easily seen thereon.

LAW TO REGULATE PUBLIC PORTERS.

§ 1. The mayor shall license and appoint as many and such persons as he may think expedient to be Public Porters of the City of New York, and revoke or suspend any or all of such licenses at his pleasure; and it shall not be lawful for any person to use any wheel-barrow or hand-cart, to carry, transport, or convey baggage, goods, or other things from place to place within said city, for hire,

wages, or pay for such conveyance, or to be at any hotel, boarding-house, ferry, steamboat landing, railroad station or dépôt, and solicit of strangers, travelers, citizens, or other persons, or accept the conveyance of baggage or other articles, without being licensed as aforesaid by the mayor.

This section shall not be construed to prevent any person keeping, or employed in, any hotel or boarding-house, from conveying any baggage to or from such hotel or boarding-house, and using a hand-cart or wheel-barrow therefor; provided, the name of the hotel or boarding-house, and the keeper thereof, be painted distinctly on both sides of such wheel-barrow or hand-cart, and on a badge worn on the front of his hat or cap, so as to be easily and distinctly seen.

§ 2. All licenses to public porters, granted as aforesaid, shall run one year from the date thereof; and may be renewed by the mayor at any time within the said year, for a succeeding year.

§ 3. Every person receiving a license to be a public porter, as aforesaid, shall pay to the mayor, for the use of the city, one dollar, and a further sum of twenty-five cents upon the renewal of every such license.

§ 4. Every public porter shall wear, in a conspicuous place upon his person, so as to be easily seen, a brass plate or badge, on which shall be engraved his name, the words "Public Porter," and the number of his license; and it shall be unlawful for any other person to wear or exhibit any badge purporting to be, resembling, or similar to, the badge of a public porter; and no public porter shall permit any other person to wear his badge or use his name in any way whatever, in the transportation or conveyance of any thing.

§ 5. Public porters shall be entitled to charge and receive for the carriage or conveyance of any article, any distance within half a mile, twelve cents, if carried by hand, and twenty-five cents, if carried on a wheel-barrow or hand-cart; if the distance exceeds half a mile and is within a mile, one half of the above rates in addition thereto; and in the same proportion for any greater distance.

§ 6. If any public porter shall ask or demand any greater rate of pay or compensation for the carrying or conveyance of any articles than is herein provided, he shall not be entitled to any pay for the said service; and so to ask, demand, or receive any such greater pay or compensation, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

§ 7. It shall not be lawful for any person to represent himself as, or to wear or exhibit any badge, inscription, card or device purporting or implying that he is employed or authorized by the keeper, proprietors, agent, or officer of any hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat, or railway company, to solicit, receive, or convey persons, baggage, or other things to or from any such hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat, or railroad company's station or dépôt, without being actually and duly authorized by such keeper, proprietor, officer, or agent so to do, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offense.

All persons who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the

provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished, pursuant to provisions of sections 20 and 21 of an act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the City of New York and the criminal courts of said city, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, January 24d, 1893, or in lieu thereof, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of said city, ten dollars for each and every offense, except where a penalty is prescribed in said ordinance.

All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, 28th May, 1851.

Concurred in by the Board of Assistants, 31st May, 1851.

Approved by the mayor, 2d June, 1851.

Amended as to Rates, 19th December, 1853.

LOCATION OF PIERS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

EAST RIVER.

No. 1, 2, foot Whitehall.	No. 33, foot Oliver.
" 3, " Moore.	" 34, 35, foot Catharine.
" 4, bet. Moore and Broad.	" 36, bet. Catharine and Market.
" 5, bet. Broad and Coenties Slip.	" 37, 38, foot of Market.
" 6, 7, 8, Coenties Slip.	" 39, bet. Market and Pike.
" 9, 10, bet. Coenties and Old Slips.	" 40, 41, foot Pike.
" 11, 12, Old Slip.	" 42, bet. Pike and Rutgers.
" 13, bet. Old Slip and Gouverneur's Landing.	" 43, 44, foot Rutgers.
" 14, foot Jones' Lane.	" 45, bet. Rutgers and Jefferson.
" 15, 16, foot Wall.	" 46, foot Jefferson.
" 17, foot Pine.	" 47, bet. Jefferson and Clinton.
" 18, foot Maiden Lane.	" 48, foot Clinton.
" 19, " Fletcher.	" 49, bet. Clinton and Montgomery.
" 20, 21, foot Burling Slip.	" 50, foot Montgomery.
" 22, " Fulton.	" 51, ————
" 23, " Beekman.	" 52, 53, foot Gouvernear.
" 24, bet. Beekman and Peck Slip.	" 54, foot Jackson.
" 25, 26, foot Peck Slip.	" 55, " Cherry.
" 27, " Dover.	" 56, 57, foot Broome.
" 28, bet. Dover and Roosevelt.	" 58, 59, Delancey.
" 29, foot Roosevelt.	" 60, bet. Rivington and Stanton.
" 30, bet. Roosevelt and James.	" 61, foot Stanton.
" 31, 32, foot James' Slip.	

NORTH RIVER.

No. 1, foot Battery pl.	No. 80, foot Chambers.
" 2, 3, bet. Battery pl. and Morris.	" 81, " Duane.
" 4, foot Morris.	" 82, bet. Duane and Jay.
" 5, 6, 7, bet. Morris and Rector.	" 83, foot Jay.
" 8, foot Rector.	" 84, " Harrison.
" 9, 10, bet. Rector and Carlisle.	" 85, " Franklin.
" 11, foot Carlisle.	" 86, " North Moore.
" 12, " Albany.	" 87, " Beach.
" 13, bet. Albany and Cedar.	" 88, " Hubert.
" 14, foot Cedar.	" 89, " Vestry.
" 15, " Liberty.	" 40, " Watta.
" 16, bet. Liberty and Courtlandt.	" 41, " Canal.
" 17, 18, foot Courtlandt.	" 42, " Spring.
" 19, bet. Courtlandt and Dey.	" 43, 44, bet. Spring and Charlton.
" 20, foot Dey.	" 45, foot Charlton.
" 21, " Fulton.	" 46, " King.
" 22, 23, 24, bet. Fulton and Vesey.	" 47, " Hammersley.
" 25, foot Vesey.	" 48, " Clarkson.
" 26, bet. Vesey and Barclay.	" 49, " Leroy.
" 27, foot Robinson.	" 50, " Morton.
" 28, " Murray.	" 51, " Christopher.
" 29, " Warren.	" 52, " Amos.
	" 53, " Charles.
	" 54, " Perry.
	" 55, " Hammond.
	" 56, " Bank.

NATURALIZATION.

In order for a free white person, born in a foreign country, to become a citizen of the United States, it is necessary that he should make a declaration under oath, at least two years before his admission, of his intention to become a citizen, and must renounce his allegiance to his own sovereign. This declaration must be made before—

1. Any State court, being a court of record, and having a seal and clerk, and common-law jurisdiction.

2. Before a circuit court of the United States.

3. Before a district court of the United States.

4. Before a clerk of either of these courts.

After he has been a resident of the United States for five years, and has made his declaration of intentions at least two years before, he may then be admitted to the rights of citizenship. In order for this, he must prove, by the oath of two citizens of the United States, that he has been a resident of the United States for five years, and one year within the State where the court is held.

He must also take an oath to support the Constitution of the

United States, and on oath renounce and abjure his native allegiance.

If he have been a minor, and shall have resided in the United States for three years next before attaining his majority, he may be admitted without such declaration, on proving by two witnesses that he has resided five years in the United States, three years as a minor and two since he became of age, making the declaration of his intention at the time of his admission, and declaring on oath, and proving to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceeding it had been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen.

The alien's country must, at the time of his admission, be at peace with the United States.

If an alien die after having made his declaration of intention and before his admission, his widow and children are citizens.

The minor children of any one duly naturalized, if dwelling in the United States, are citizens.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to Dinsmore's "Railway Guide" for January, 1856, the following was the comparative length of railroads in the various States, in 1855 and 1856:—

	1855. Miles.	1856. Miles.	Inc. Miles.		1855. Miles.	1856. Miles.	Inc. Miles.
Maine.....	407	494	87	Alabama.....	309	467	165
New Hamp're.	649	660	11	Mississippi...	159	296	137
Vermont.....	516	516	—	Louisiana.....	173	337	164
Massachusetts.	1,317	1,409	92	Texas.....	36	36	—
Rhode Island..	106	145	39	Arkansas.....	—	37	37
Connecticut...	632	699	67	Tennessee....	317	455	138
New York....	2,692	2,794	102	Kentucky.....	193	284	92
New Jersey...	411	504	93	Ohio.....	2,437	2,735	298
Pennsylvania..	1,197	1,746	549	Indiana.....	1,432	1,789	357
Delaware.....	49	86	37	Michigan.....	527	590	63
Maryland.....	412	466	54	Illinois.....	1,892	2,215	323
Virginia.....	1,122	1,395	273	Wisconsin....	195	647	452
North Carolina	403	631	228	Missouri.....	37	139	102
South Carolina	755	846	91	Iowa.....	—	67	67
Georgia.....	971	1,018	47	California....	—	8	8
Florida.....	26	26	—	Total.....	19,334	23,242	3,908

The following table exhibits the progressive annual increase of the miles of railway in the United States since the year 1828:—

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828...	3	1834...	762	1840...	2,167	1846...	4,870	1852...	11,631
1829...	28	1835...	918	1841...	3,319	1847...	5,336	1853...	12,379
1830...	41	1836...	1,102	1842...	3,377	1848...	5,663	1854...	16,993
1831...	54	1837...	1,421	1843...	4,174	1849...	6,350	1855...	19,334
1832...	181	1838...	1,843	1844...	4,311	1850...	7,355	1856...	23,242
1833...	576	1839...	1,920	1845...	4,511	1851...	9,090		

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No.	PRESIDENTS.	Residence.	Born.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	Died.	Age at his death.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.	Installed into office.
1	George Washington	Virginia..	1732	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68	John Adams.....	1793
2	John Adams.....	Mass.....	1735	68	4	July 4, 1802	91	Thomas Jefferson..	1798
3	Thomas Jefferson..	Virginia..	1743	58	8	July 4, 1826	83	Aaron Burr.....	1797
4	James Madison.....	Virginia..	1751	58	8	June 28, 1836	85	George Clinton.....	1805
5	James Monroe.....	Virginia..	1758	58	8	July 4, 1831	73	Elbridge Gerry.....	1809
6	James Monroe.....	Mass.....	1767	58	4	Feb. 23, 1846	80	Daniel D. Tompkins.	1817
7	James Monroe.....	Tennessee	1767	62	8	June 8, 1845	78	John C. Calhoun.....	1825
8	Andrew Jackson.....	New York	1768	55	4	April 4, 1841	68	M. Van Buren.....	1833
9	Andrew Jackson.....	Ohio.....	1778	68	4	June 15, 1849	54	R. M. Johnson.....	1841
10	Andrew Jackson.....	Virginia..	1790	51	4	July 9, 1850	66	John Tyler.....	1841
11	John Tyler.....	Tennessee	1795	49	1	.....	.....	George M. Dallas.....	1845
12	James K. Polk.....	Louisiana	1784	65	4	.....	.....	Millard Fillmore.....	1849
13	Millard Fillmore.....	New York	1800	50	3	.....	.....	William L. King.....	1850
14	Franklin Pierce.....	N. Ham'e.	1804	49	4	.....	.....	John C. Breckinridge	1853
15	James Buchanan.....	Penn.....	1791	66	4	.....	.....	.....	1857

* Died in office, and succeeded by the Vice-President.

† Died in office.

TABLE

Of the Latitude and Longitude of principal places in the United States, with their Distances from Washington. The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich. The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by *Italic Letters*.

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West ;		Dist from Wash.
		in Deg.	in Time.	
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	ms.
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol)..... N. Y.	42 39 8	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria..... Va.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
Amherst (College Chapel)..... Mass.	42 23 15.6	72 31 38	4 53 6	388
Annapolis (Naval Acad.)..... Md.	38 58 50.1	76 29 26	5 5 57.7	87
Auburn..... N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	389
Augusta..... Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
Augusta (State-House)..... Me.	44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595
Baker's Island (Lights)..... Mass.	43 32 12	70 47 28	4 43 10	453
Baltimore (Battle Monument)..... Md.	39 17 23	76 37 30	5 6 30	38
Bangor (Court-House)..... Me.	44 47 50	63 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (New C. H.)..... Mass.	41 49 6	70 18 34	4 41 14.3	466
Batavia..... N. Y.	42 59	73 13	5 12 52	370
Beaufort (Arsenal)..... S. C.	32 25 57	80 41 23	5 22 45.6	639
Bellevue, Am. Fur Co.'s trading post, right bank of Missouri river.....	38 8 24	95 47 46	6 23 11	
Boston (State-House)..... Mass.	42 21 22.7	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	433
Do. (Light).....	42 19 41.1	70 53 43	4 43 33.9	
Brazos Santiago..... Tex.	26 6 0	97 12 0		
Brent's Fort.....	38 2 38	118 33 15	6 54 13	
Bridgeport (Baptist Ch.)..... Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47	234
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.)..... R. I.	41 40 3	71 17 19	4 45 9.8	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard)..... N. Y.	40 41 50	73 59 30	4 55 58	227
Brunswick (College)..... Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568
Buffalo..... N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Burlington..... N. J.	40 4 51.6	74 52 37	4 59 30.5	156
Burlington..... Vt.	44 37	73 10	4 52 40	440
Cambridge (Observatory)..... Mass.	42 22 48.6	71 7 30	4 44 32	431
Camden..... S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 13	467
Canadian river, Headwaters of.....	37 1 33	104 37 32		
Canandaigua..... N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Ann (North Light)..... Mass.	42 38 21	70 34 48	4 42 19.2	470
Do. (South Light).....	42 38 13	70 34 48	4 42 19.2	

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West;		Dist. from Wash.
		in Deg.	in Time.	
Cape Cod (Light House)...Mass.	42 2 28	70 8 55	4 40 16	507
Cape Island, Lake of the Woods.....	49 36 42			
Castine.....Me.	44 23 30	68 45	4 35	
Cedar Keys, Dépôt Island.	29 7 27	82 56 12		
Charleston, St. Mich.'s Ch..S. C.	32 46 33	79 57 27	5 19 49.8	544
Charlestown (Navy Yard)..Mass.	42 22	71 8 33	4 44 14.8	433
Chicago.....Ill.	42 0	87 35	5 50 9	702
Cincinnati (Fort Wash.)..Ohio.	39 5 54	84 27	5 37 43	337
Columbia.....S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 34 23	509
Columbus.....Ohio.	39 57	83 8	5 32 12	535
Concord (State-House)...N. H.	43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Corpus Christi.....Tex.	27 47 17.8	97 27 2		
Dalles of the Columbia, Missionary Station.....	45 35 55	120 55		
Dayton.....Ohio.	39 44	84 11	5 36 44	
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.)...Mass.	42 14 57	71 10 59	4 44 44	422
Detroit (St. Paul's Ch.)...Mich.	42 19 45	83 2 33	5 33 10.9	526
Dorchester (Ast. Observ.)..Mass.	42 19 10	71 4 19	4 44 17.8	432
Dover.....Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover.....N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court-House)....Md.	38 46 10	76 8	5 4 39	80
Eastport.....Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	773
Edenton.....N. C.	39 0	77 7	5 23 23	284
Exeter.....N. H.	42 53	70 55	4 43 40	474
Falls of St. Anthony, U. S. Cottage.....	44 58 40	93 10 30	6 12 43	
Falls of the St. Croix....	45 30 10	92 40	6 10 46	
False Washita, Head-wa- ters of.....	35 25 41	101 5 0		
Fort Boisé.....Oreg.	43 49 23	116 47 3		
Fort Brady.....Mich.	46 29 55			
Fort Gibson (Old Block- House).....	35 47 34.8	95 15 10	6 21 0.4	
Fort Hall.....	43 1 30	112 29 54	7 29 56	
Fort Laramie.....	42 12 10	104 47 43	6 59 11	
Ft. Leavenworth (Landing)	39 31 14	94 44	0 6 13 56	
Fort Nez Percé.....Oreg.	46 8 46			
Frankfort.....Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 36 40	551
Frederic.....Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Fredericksburg.....Va.	38 34	77 33	5 10 32	53
Georgetown.....S. C.	33 31	79 17	5 17 8	433

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Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West ;		Dist. from Wash.
		in Deg.	in Time.	
Gloucester (Univ. Ch.)....Mass.	42 36 44	70 40 19	4 42 41.8	462
Do. (E. Point Light)	42 34 49.6	70 40 11	4 42 40.8	466
Do. (Ten Pound Isl. Light).....	42 36 4	70 40 17	4 42 41.1	463
Great Salt Lake, Island in	41 10 42	112 21 5		
Greenfield (2d Cong. Ch)...Mass.	42 35 16	72 36 32	4 50 26.1	396
Hagerstown.....Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax.....N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell.....Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
Harrisburg.....Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford (State-House) ..Conn.	41 45 59	72 40 45	4 50 43	385
High Plateau between wa- ters of Atlantic and Gulf of California.....	42 2 3	107 3 0		
Holmes's Hole (Windmill) Mass.	41 27 15	70 36 38	4 42 26.5	457
Hudson.....N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Hudson (Reserve Coll.)...Ohio.	41 14 42	81 24 54	5 25 39.6	
Huntsville.....Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis.....Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Ipswich, Eastern Light....Mass.	42 41 8	70 46 17	4 43 5	462
Ipswich (Western Light)..Mass.	42 41 8	70 46 34	4 43 6.3	
Jackson.....Miss.	32 23	90 8	6 0 52	1035
Jefferson.....Mo.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Kansas river, Mouth of....	39 6 3	94 32 54	6 18 11.6	
Key West (S. W. Pt.).....Fla.	24 32	81 47 30	5 27 10	
Kingston.....C. W.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville.....Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster.....Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
La Vaca.....Tex.	23 37 0			
Lexington.....Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock.....Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport.....N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louisville.....Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.)....Mass.	42 38 46	71 19 2	4 45 16	439
Lynchburg.....Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn Church.....Mass.	42 27 51	70 57 25	4 43 50	441
Machias Bay.....Me.	44 33	67 22	4 29 28	
Marblehead.....Mass.	42 30 24	70 51 24	4 43 25.6	450
Do. (Light).....	42 30 14	70 50 39	4 43 22.6	448
Mexico, City of.....Mex.	19 25 45	99 5 6	6 36 20	
Middletown (Wesl. Univ.) Conn.	41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville.....Ga.	33 7 20	83 19 45	5 33 19.0	642

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West;		Dist. from Wash.
		in Deg.	in Time.	
Milwaukee.....Wis.	43 3 45	87 57		700
Missouri-river, Mouth of	38 51 36	90 9 40		
Mobile.....Ala.	30 41 48	87 59	5 51 56	1083
Monclova.....Mex.	26 54 0	101 39 18	6 46 37.2	
Monomoy Point Light....Mass.	41 33 35	69 59 50	4 45 0	500
Montpelier.....Vt.	44 17	73 36	4 50 24	524
Monterey.....Cal.	36 36 24	121 52 25	8 7 23	
Nantucket (South Tower)...Mass.	41 16 56	70 6 12	4 40 21.8	490
Nashville (University)....Tenn.	36 9 38	86 49 3	5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Fort Panmure)...Miss.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Nebraska or Platte river, Junction of North and South Forks.....	41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	
Newark.....N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Mariners' Church).....Mass.	41 38 7	70 55 49	4 43 43.2	439
Newbern.....N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg.....N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	332
Newburyport (2d Pres. Ch.) Mass.	42 48 32	70 52 47	4 43 31.1	466
Do. (Light).....	42 48 30	70 49 6	4 42 18.0	469
Newcastle.....Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 18	103
New Haven (College)....Conn.	41 18 23	73 56 45	4 51 47	301
New London.....Conn.	41 23	72 9	4 43 36	354
New Orleans (City Hall)...La.	29 57 30	90	6 0	1203
Newport (Court-House)...R. I.	41 29	71 19 12	4 45 16.8	403
New York (City Hall)....N. Y.	40 42 40	74 1 8	4 56 4.5	226
Nobesque Point Light....Mass.	41 30 57	70 39 37	4 42 36.5	450
Norfolk (Farmer's Bank)...Va.	36 50 50	76 18 47	5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st Cong. Church).....Mass.	42 19 9	72 38 15	4 50 33.2	376
Norwich.....Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 43 23	363
Parras.....Mex.	25 25			
Pass Washington.....	36 8 22	108 56 0	7 15 44	
Pensacola.....Fla.	30 24	87 10 12	5 43 40.8	1059
Petersburg.....Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 30	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce Hall). Pa.	39 56 59	75 9 54	5 0 39.6	136
Do. (High Sch. Obs.)	39 57 9	75 10 37	5 0 42.5	
Pittsburg.....Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 29 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Cong. Ch.)..Mass.	42 26 55	73 15 36	4 53 2.3	380
Platte river, Mouth of....	41 3 13			
Do. Junction of N. and S. Forks.....	41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West ;		Dist. from Wash.
		in Deg.	in Time.	
	" / "	" / "	h. m. s.	ms.
Plattsburg..... N. Y.	44 43	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court-House).. Mass.	41 57 26	70 40 19	4 42 41.8	439
Point Conception.....	84 26 56.8	120 25 40		
Pointa Loma.....	83 39 30.6	117 15 7		
Popocatepetl..... Mex.	18 59 47	98 37 8	6 33 48	
Portland (Mount Joy).... Ma.	43 39 52	70 13 34	4 40 54.2	542
Do. (Light).....	43 36	70 12 12	4 40 49	
Portsmouth (Unit. Ch.)... N. H.	43 4 35	70 45 50	4 43 8.8	491
Do. (Light).....	43 3 30	70 43	4 43 52	
Poughkeepsie..... N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Prairie du Chien, Am. Fur Co.'s House..... Min.	43 8 6	91 9 19	6 4 37.8	
Princeton (Nassau Hall).. N. J.	40 20 41	74 39 30	4 53 38	177
Providence (Univ. Hall).. R. I.	41 49 23	71 24 48	4 45 39.2	394
Racine..... Wis.	42 49 33	87 40 22		
Raleigh..... N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Remedios, de los, Harbor..	57 24 15	135 53 41	9 3 34	
Richmond (Capitol)..... Va.	37 32 17	77 27 28	5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (Roch. House).. N. Y.	43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sabine river, entrance of South or outer extrem- ity of Bar..... Tex.	29 40 43	98 49 3		
Sable (Cape)..... Fla.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbor..... N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco..... Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
Sacramento City..... Cal.	38 34 42	120 nearly		
St. Augustine..... Fla.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	844
St. Croix river, Mouth of..	44 45 30	92 45 0	6 11 5	
St. Joseph.....	23 3 13	109 40 44	7 18 43	
St. Louis..... Mo.	36 37 28	90 15 16	6 1 0.7	856
St. Paul..... Min.	44 52 46	93 4 54		
St. Peter's river, Mouth of	44 52 46	93 4 54	6 12 19.6	
St. Vrain's Fort.....	40 16 52	105 12 23		
Salem (E. I. M. Hall).... Mass.	42 31 18	70 53 53	4 43 35.5	446
San Antonio..... Tex.	29 25 22	98 29 15		
San Blas, Arsenal.....	21 32 34	105 15 24	7 1 1	
San Diego, Public Square.	32 45 0	117 11 0	7 48 44	
Sandwich (1st Cong. Ch.).. Mass.	41 45 31	70 30 13	4 42 0.8	456
San Francisco (Span. Fort). Cal.	37 48 30	122 28 2 8	9 52	
Santa Fé..... N. M.	35 41 6			
Savannah (Exchange).... Ga.	32 4 56	81 8 18	5 24 33.2	662
Schenectady..... N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude		Dist. from Wash.
		In Deg.	In Time.	
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	ms.
Snake river, above Amer. Falls.....	42 47 6	112 40 13		
Springfield..... Ill.	39 43	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court-House). Mass.	42 6 4	72 35 45	4 50 23	357
Squam Harbor (Light).... Mass.	43 39 46	70 41 8	4 42 44.5	466
Stratmouth Isl. (Light).... Mass.	43 39 41	70 35 36	4 42 22.4	471
Stratford..... Conn.	41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	387
Sweet Water river, North Fork of Platte river, Mouth of.....	42 27 18	107 45 27	7 11 1.8	
Tallahassee..... Fla.	30 23	84 36	5 38 24	306
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.). Mass.	41 54 11	71 5 55	4 44 23.6	415
Tiamath Lake.....	42 56 51			
Toronto or York (Observ.) C. W.	43 39 35	79 21 30	5 17 23	509
Trenton..... N. J.	40 14	74 46 30	4 58 36	196
Trinity Bay..... Oreg.	46 5 50			
Troy..... N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	333
Tuscaloosa..... Ala.	33 13	87 42	5 50 43	358
University of Virginia.... Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	194
Utica (Dutch Church).... N. Y.	43 6 49	75 13	5 0 53	333
Vandalia..... Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	731
Vevay..... Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Victoria..... Tex.	28 46 57			
Vincennes..... Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 49	308
WASHINGTON (Capitol).... D. C.	38 53 34	77 1 30	5 3 6	
Do. (Observatory)	38 53 32.8	77 8	5 3 12	
Washington..... Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
West Point (Milit. Acad.). N. Y.	41 23 31.2	73 57 31	4 55 50.1	
Wheeling..... Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 43	344
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.) Mass.	43 43 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.6	406
Wilmington..... Del.	39 41	75 38	5 1 52	108
Wilmington..... N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall).... Mass.	42 16 17	71 43 13	4 47 12.3	394
York..... Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 43 40	530
York..... Pa.	39 53	76 40	5 6 40	87
Yorktown..... Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

PUBLIC OBSERVATORIES AND TELESCOPES IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Observatories.	Telescopes.				
	When procured.	Name of maker.	Focal length.	Aperture of object-glass.	Cost.
Yale College.....	1830	Dollond	10 -	5	\$1,000
Wealeyan University.....	1836	Lerebours	7 -	6	1,000
Williams College.....	1836	Holcomb	10 -	Reflector	
	1852	A. Clark	9 -	7	
Hudson, Ohio.....	1837	Simms	5 6	4	
Philadelphia.....	1840	Merz	8 4	6½	1,900
West Point.....	1841	Lerebours	8 -	6	
Washington.....	1844	Merz	15 3	9 6	6,000
Cincinnati.....	"	"	17 -	12	2,487
Cambridge.....	1846	"	22 6	15	
Dartmouth College.....	1848	"	9 -	6 4	
Georgetown ".....	1849	Simms	7 6	4 8	1,600
Erskine ".....	"	Fitz	7 -	5 6	1,050
Shelby ".....	1850	Merz	10 4	7 5	3,500
Columbia (S.C.) ".....	1851	Fitz	8 4	6½	1,200
Columbia (Mo.) ".....	1852	"	5 -	4	225

PRIVATE OBSERVATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Owners and location.	Telescopes.				
	When procured.	Name of maker.	Focal length.	Aperture of object-glass.	Cost.
J. Jackson, near Philadel..	1846	—	ft. in. 8 4	inches. 6 3	\$1,883
M. Longstreet, Philadel....	"	Fitz	7 -	5	900
S. G. Gummere, Burling- ton, N. J.....	1847	"	5 -	4	425
R. Vanarsdale, Newark, {	1850	"	7 -	5	750
N. J.....	1851	"	8 4	6½	1,000
W. S. Van Duzer, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1851	"	11 -	8½	2,320
W. S. Dickie, Elkton, Ky..	1851	"	6 -	4½	300
D. Masonon, Bangor, Me...	1851	"	5 -	4	225
J. Campbell, New York....	1852	"	10 -	8	1,150

* From Mattison's Burrill's "Geography of the Heavens."

FOREIGN OBSERVATORIES.

The following is a list of the principal foreign observatories, with their latitude and longitude. The longitude is from Greenwich, near London.

Observatories,	When estab.	Latitude.	Long. in time.
			h. m. s.
Alexandria.....	B.C. 800	31 12 9 N.	0 39 45.2 E.
Altona.....	—	53 32 45 N.	0 26 35.5 W.
Armagh.....	A.D. 1793	54 21 12.7 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Berlin.....	1711	52 30 16.7 N.	11 21 0 E.
Bologna.....	1714	44 29 54 N.	0 17 37.2 E.
Brussels.....	—	50 51 10.7 N.	0 0 33.5 E.
Cambridge.....	1824	52 12 51.8 N.	1 13 56 E.
Cape of Good Hope.....	—	33 56 8 S.	90 83 18 E.
Cassel.....	1561	51 19 20 N.	0 50 19.2 E.
Copenhagen.....	1657	55 40 58 N.	1 46 54.6 E.
Dorpat.....	—	58 22 47.1 N.	0 25 32 W.
Dublin.....	1738	53 23 18 N.	0 12 43 W.
Edinburg.....	—	55 57 28.2 N.	0 39 45.1 E.
Glasgow.....	1840	51 31 47.9 N.	0 0 0
Göttingen.....	1761	51 28 33.2 N.	1 27 2 E.
Greenwich.....	1675	54 42 50.4 N.	0 46 28.4 E.
Königsberg.....	—	49 8 45 N.	11 4 40 E.
Munich.....	1678	51 45 38 N.	1 15 29 W.
Nuremberg.....	1772	88 6 44 N.	0 53 25.5 E.
Oxford.....	—	48 50 13 N.	0 9 21.5 E.
Palermo.....	1667	59 56 29.7 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Paris.....	1725	41 58 54 N.	0 49 54.7 E.
Petersburg.....	—	45 4 6 N.	0 30 48.4 E.
Rome.....	1690	48 12 35.5 N.	1 5 32.6 E.
Turin.....	—	—	—
Vienna.....	—	—	—

THE GREAT CRAIG TELESCOPE

Is the largest refracting telescope ever constructed. It is located on Wandsworth Common, near London. The object-glass is two feet in diameter, with a focal distance of seventy-six feet. The tube is of heavy sheet-iron, and shaped somewhat like a cigar. It is thirteen feet in circumference in the largest place, and weighs about three tons. This telescope is suspended from a brick tower, sixty-five feet high, fifteen feet in diameter, and weighing 320 tons. The top of the tower, from which the telescope is suspended, revolves; and by a chain running over pulleys, and a weight and windlass, it

is balanced, and raised or lowered. The lower end rests on a small carriage that runs upon a circular railroad around the tower, at the distance of fifty-two feet from its center. By these means it is directed to almost any point in the heavens. It is called the "Craig" telescope, in honor of the Rev. Mr. Craig, under whose direction and at whose expense it was constructed.

THE REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

The first telescope of this kind was that constructed under the direction of Sir William Herschel, in 1783. This was called his twenty-foot reflector, and was the instrument with which he made many of his observations upon the double stars. In 1789 he completed his forty-foot reflector, until recently the largest telescope ever constructed. The speculum of this instrument is four feet in diameter, three and a half inches thick, and weighed, before being ground, 2,118 pounds. This tube is made of sheet-iron riveted together, and painted within and without. The length of the tube is thirty-nine feet four inches, and its weight 8,260 pounds. It is elevated or lowered by tackles, attached to strong frame-work; and the observer, who sits in a chair at the upper end of the tube, and looks down into the reflector at the bottom, is raised and lowered with the instrument. Three persons are necessary to use this telescope—one to observe, another to work the tube, and a third to note down the observations. A speaking tube runs from the observer to the house where the assistants are at work. By this telescope the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn were discovered; and it was the chief instrument used by its distinguished owner in making observations and discoveries which have immortalized his name, and which have so abundantly enriched and advanced the science of astronomy.

Lord Rosse's great reflecting telescope is the largest reflecting telescope ever constructed. The speculum, composed of copper and tin, weighed three tons as it came from the mold, and lost about one eighth of an inch in grinding. It is five and a half inches thick and six inches in diameter. It was cast on the 18th of April, 1842, and was cooled gradually in an oven for sixteen weeks to prevent its cracking by a sudden or unequal reduction of the temperature. This speculum has a reflecting surface of 4,071 square inches. The tube is made of deal wood, one inch thick, and hooped with iron. Its diameter is seven feet, and its length fifty-six. The entire weight of this telescope is twelve tons. It is mounted between two north and south walls, twenty-four feet apart, seventy-two feet long, and forty-eight feet high. It can be lowered to the horizon, and raised to the zenith, and lowered north-west till it takes in the Pole Star. Its motion from east to west is limited to fifteen degrees. This magnificent instrument is situated at Burr Castle, Ireland. It was constructed by the Earl of Rosse, at an expense of \$60,000.—*Matthew's Barritt's Geography of the Heavens.*

VELOCITY AND FORCE OF THE WIND.

BY MR. ROUSE.

Velocity of the Wind.		Perpendicular force on 1 ft. area in pounds avordupois.	Common appellations of the force of the Winds.
Miles in an hour.	Feet in a second.		
1	1.47	.005	Hardly perceptible.
2	2.93	.020	Just perceptible.
3	4.40	.044	
4	5.87	.079	Gentle, pleasant wind.
5	7.33	.123	
10	14.67	.492	Pleasant, brisk gale.
15	22	1.107	
20	29.34	1.968	Very brisk.
25	36.67	3.075	
30	44.01	4.429	High winds.
35	51.34	6.027	
40	58.68	7.873	Very high.
45	66.01	9.963	
50	73.35	12.300	A storm, or tempest.
60	88.02	17.715	A great storm.
80	117.36	31.490	A hurricane.
100	146.70	49.200	A hurricane that tears up trees, carries buildings before it, etc.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

(From Bromwell's History of Immigration to the United States.)

Prior to 1819 no authentic information exists as to the progress and extent of immigration to the United States, except such as is furnished by the statisticians of the period.

The current of immigration commenced its flow from England, Ireland, and Scotland, and from Germany through the French and British ports. It was subject to many fluctuations during a part of this time, but continued with considerable uniformity, it is believed, until 1806.

Mr. Samuel Blodget, a statistician of more than ordinary research and accuracy, wrote, in 1806, while every fact in regard to immigration was fresh in the minds of the people, that from "the best records and estimates at present attainable," the immigrants arriving in this country did not average for the ten years, from 1784 to 1794, more than 4,000 per annum.

During 1794, 10,000 persons were estimated to have arrived in the United States from foreign countries.

In 1818, Dr. Adam Seybert, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, in his exceedingly valuable *Statistics of the United States*, wrote to the following effect:—

"Though we admit that 10,000 foreigners may have arrived in the United States in 1794, we can not allow that they did so in an equal number in any preceding or subsequent year until 1817;" and he assures us that 6,000 persons arrived in the United States from foreign countries in each year from 1790 to 1810. To him and to the authorities he consulted, this average seemed a generous one.

During the ten years from 1806 to 1816, extensive immigration to the United States was precluded by the unfriendly relations at that time existing between Great Britain, France, and the United States.

England maintained the doctrine, and for a while enforced it with success, that "a man being once a subject, was always a subject." This deterred many from emigrating to this country from the British empire. Numbers had previously come for the purpose of entering the American merchant service, and numbers still might have come whom the fear of British imprisonment frightened from carrying out their design.

Another influence retarded immigration. In 1806, Great Britain issued a decree declaring the coasts of France in a state of blockade. A retaliatory decree was, in November of the same year, issued by France, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade.

To these restrictions on commerce, and consequently on the unobstructed passage from Europe, succeeded the British orders in council, and the Milan decree of Napoleon.

In March, 1809, the United States law was passed, prohibiting for one year intercourse with Great Britain and France.

In 1810 the Napoleonic decrees were annulled; and the commerce of the United States had, in 1811, fairly commenced with France, but only to have their vessels fall into the hands of the British.

Preparations were now making for active hostilities, and on the 18th of June, 1812, war was formally declared by the United States to exist with Great Britain.

The German emigration sensibly felt this unfavorable condition of affairs, inasmuch as the Germans embarked principally at the ports of Liverpool and Havre, facilities for emigrating thence to this country being more numerous, and the expense being less onerous. Thus, from 1806, was the stream of emigration pent up at its fountain.

In February, 1815, peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain; and after several months requisite to restore peace and tranquillity, and to secure the confidence of those desiring to leave the old world, the tide resumed its flow, and with a speed greatly accelerated; as from authentic information collected principally at the several custom-houses, it appears that during the year 1817, not less than 22,240 persons arrived at ports of the United States from foreign countries. This number included American citizens returning from abroad.

In no year previous to that had one half so many foreign passengers reached our shores. Many sufferings were incident to a voyage across the Atlantic in a crowded emigrant vessel; and the

were no laws of the United States either limiting the number of persons which a passenger ship or vessel should be allowed to carry, or providing any measure for the health or accommodation of the passengers. The subject seemed to deserve the immediate attention of Congress. In 1818 (March 10) Louis McLane of Delaware, reported to the House of Representatives a bill regulating passenger ships and vessels, which was read twice and referred. In December of the following session, it was called up by Thomas Newton of Virginia, who explained the necessity of its passage. It was read a third time and passed by the House. After receiving amendments from both the Senate and House, it was finally passed and approved March 2d, 1819.

In compliance with a requirement of this act, collectors of the customs have reported quarter-yearly to the Secretary of State, the number of passengers arriving in their collection districts by sea from foreign countries; also the sex, age, and occupation of such passengers, and the country in which they were born. Annual reports, embracing that information have, in conformity with the same act, been communicated to Congress by the Secretary of State; and, as before indicated, from these reports chiefly, this summary has been compiled.

PROGRESS AND EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION TO U. S.

From Sept. 30, 1819, to Dec. 31, 1855.

Period of Years.		No. of Pas.	For. Birth.
During the 10 years ending Sept. 30, 1829,		151,636	123,502
" 10 1/2 " Dec. 31, 1839,		572,716	533,831
" 9 1/2 " Sept. 30, 1849,		1,479,478	1,427,837
" 6 1/2 " Dec. 31, 1855,		2,279,007	2,113,404
" 36 1/2 " " "		4,482,837	4,212,624

Of the 4,212,624 passengers of foreign birth arriving in the United States during the above-mentioned period of 36 1/2 years—

207,492 were born in England,

747,930 " Ireland,

34,556 " Scotland,

4,784 " Wales; and

1,343,682 others were born in Great Britain and Ireland, the division not designated.

2,848,441 total number born in the United Kingdom.

1,206,067 were born in Germany,

35,996 " Prussia,

17,538 " Holland,

6,991 " Belgium,

31,071 " Switzerland,

133,725 " France,

11,251 " Spain,

4,049 " Portugal,

2,059 " Denmark,

29,441 " Norway and Sweden.

1,818	were born in Poland,
988	" " Russia,
122	" " Turkey,
7,185	" " Italy,
108	" " Greece,
238	" " Sicily,
706	" " Sardinia,
9	" " Corsica,
115	" " Malta,
526	others in Europe, division not designated
91,639	were born in British America,
5,440	" " South America,
640	" " Central America,
15,969	" " Mexico,
35,317	" " West Indies,
16,714	" " China,
101	" " East Indies,
7	" " Persia,
16	others in Asia; division not designated.
14	were born in Liberia,
4	" " Egypt,
5	" " Morocco,
2	" " Algiers,
4	others were born in the Barbary States; division not designated.
3	were born at the Cape of Good Hope.
118	others in Africa, division not designated.
278	were born at the Canary Islands,
1,188	" " Azore Islands,
208	" " Madeira Islands,
23	" " Cape Verde Islands,
59	" " Sandwich Islands,
5	" " Society Islands,
79	" " South Sea Islands,
3	" " Island of France,
14	" " St. Helena,
20	" " Australia,
157,537	others were born in countries not designated in the returns made by collectors of the customs.

The country having the largest immigration is doubtless Ireland, for, in addition to the 747,980 persons arriving from the United Kingdom known to have been born in Ireland, it is safe to assume that of the 1,348,692 others born, as indefinitely stated, in "Great Britain and Ireland" arriving in the United States, 1,000,000 were born in Ireland alone, thus making 1,747,980 as the total Irish emigration.

Next, in numerical order, comes Germany; England third; and France fourth.

The emigration of Chinese to this country was very inconsiderable until 1854, previous to which year the aggregate number known:

to have arrived was only 88. In that year, however, 18,000 came to the United States; and in 1855, 8,526; all of whom, with the exception of a single passenger, landed at the port of San Francisco; 15,950 were males, and were designated in the returns of the collector as "laborers."

As regards passengers from British America, the fact may be deemed worthy of mention, that many of them, especially of those arriving during the last four years, are known to have come with the intention of returning, and not of residing in the United States. The number of such can not, however, be determined.

Finally, to the 4,212,624 passengers of foreign birth arriving in the United States since September 80, 1819, may be added 250,000 as the number of immigrants who arrived prior to that date; making the total of foreign arrivals, from the close of the Revolutionary War to December 31, 1855, 4,462,624.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850.

DENOMINATIONS.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Average accom.	Total value of church property.	Average value of property.
Baptist.....	8,791	8,130,878	856	10,981,382	1,244
Christian	812	296,050	365	845,310	1,041
Congregational.....	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,362	4,768
Reformed Dutch....	324	181,936	561	4,096,780	12,644
Episcopal.....	1,423	625,218	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free	361	108,605	300	252,255	698
Friends.....	714	282,828	396	1,709,367	2,395
German Reformed*	327	156,932	479	955,960	2,953
Jewish	81	16,575	584	371,600	21,987
Lutheran*	1,208	581,100	441	2,867,866	2,388
Mennonite.....	110	29,906	272	94,245	856
Methodist.....	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian.....	331	112,185	338	443,347	1,330
Presbyterian.....	4,584	2,040,316	445	14,869,889	3,185
Roman Catholic....	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,888	8,062
Swedenborgian....	15	5,070	338	108,190	7,206
Tunker.....	52	85,075	674	46,025	885
Union.....	619	213,552	345	690,085	1,114
Unitarian.....	243	137,367	565	8,263,179	13,449
Universalist.....	494	205,402	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor sects.....	825	115,347	354	741,930	2,288
Total.....	86,011	13,849,896	384	86,416,632	2,400

* The German Reformed and Lutheran use the same building in many places.

FOREIGN MONEYS REDUCED TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

ENGLISH STEELING.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
1	24	2	11	2	66	2	1	4	84	11	53	24	21	101	64	31	150	04	41	198	41
2	43	4	12	2	90	4	2	9	63	12	53	08	22	106	48	32	154	88	42	203	23
3	72	6	13	3	14	6	3	14	52	13	62	92	23	111	32	33	159	72	43	208	12
4	96	8	14	3	88	8	4	19	36	14	67	76	24	116	16	34	164	56	44	212	96
5	121	0	15	3	63	0	5	24	20	15	72	60	25	121	00	35	169	40	45	217	80
6	145	2	16	3	87	2	6	29	04	16	77	44	26	125	84	36	174	24	46	222	64
7	169	4	17	4	11	4	7	33	83	17	82	28	27	130	68	37	179	08	47	227	48
8	193	6	18	4	35	6	8	33	72	18	87	12	28	135	52	38	183	92	48	232	32
9	217	8	19	4	59	8	9	43	56	19	91	96	29	140	36	39	188	76	49	237	16
10	242	0	20	4	84	0	10	43	40	20	96	80	30	145	20	40	193	60	50	242	00

FRENCH FRANCS.

fr.	\$	c.	fr.	\$	c.	fr.	\$	c.	fr.	\$	c.	fr.	\$	c.	fr.	\$	c.	fr.	\$	c.
1	19	16	2	98	31	5	77	46	8	56	61	11	35	76	14	14	91	16	93	
2	37	17	3	16	32	5	95	47	8	74	62	11	53	77	14	32	92	17	11	
3	56	18	3	35	33	6	14	43	8	93	63	11	72	78	14	51	93	17	30	
4	74	19	3	53	34	6	32	49	9	11	64	11	90	79	14	69	94	17	43	
5	93	20	3	72	35	6	51	50	9	30	65	12	09	80	14	88	95	17	67	
6	112	21	3	91	36	6	70	51	9	49	66	12	28	81	15	07	96	17	86	
7	130	22	4	09	37	6	88	52	9	67	67	12	46	82	15	25	97	18	01	
8	149	23	4	28	38	7	07	53	9	86	68	12	65	83	15	44	98	18	23	
9	167	24	4	46	39	7	25	54	10	04	69	12	83	84	15	62	99	18	41	
10	186	25	4	65	40	7	44	55	10	23	70	13	02	85	15	81	100	18	60	
11	205	26	4	84	41	7	63	56	10	42	71	13	21	86	16	00	200	37	20	
12	223	27	5	02	42	7	81	57	10	60	72	13	39	87	16	18	300	55	80	
13	242	28	5	21	43	8	00	58	10	79	73	13	53	88	16	37	400	74	40	
14	260	29	5	39	44	8	18	59	10	97	74	13	76	89	16	55	500	93	00	
15	279	30	5	58	45	8	37	60	11	16	75	13	95	90	16	74	600	111	60	

THALERS.

t.	\$	c.	t.	\$	c.	t.	\$	c.	t.	\$	c.	t.	\$	c.	t.	\$	c.		
1	69	8	5	52	15	10	35	22	15	13	29	20	01	36	24	84	43	29	67
2	133	9	6	21	16	11	04	23	15	87	30	20	70	37	25	53	44	30	86
3	207	10	6	90	17	11	73	24	16	56	31	21	39	38	26	22	45	31	05
4	276	11	7	59	18	12	42	25	17	25	32	22	08	39	26	91	46	31	74
5	345	12	8	28	19	13	11	26	17	94	33	22	77	40	27	60	47	32	43
6	414	13	8	97	20	13	80	27	18	63	34	23	46	41	28	29	48	33	12
7	483	14	9	66	21	14	49	28	19	32	35	24	15	42	28	98	49	33	81

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West;		Dist. from Wash.
		in Deg.	in Time.	
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	ms.
Milwaukee.....Wis.	43 3 43	87 57		700
Missouri river, Mouth of	38 51 36	90 0 40		
Mobile.....Ala.	30 41 48	87 59	5 51 56	1033
Monclova.....Mex.	26 54 0	101 29 18	6 46 37.3	
Monomoy Point Light.....Mass.	41 33 35	69 59 56	4 45 0	500
Montpelier.....Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Monterey.....Cal.	36 36 24	121 52 25	8 7 29	
Nantucket (South Tower).....Mass.	41 16 56	70 6 12	4 40 24.8	490
Nashville (University).....Tenn.	36 9 33	86 49 3	5 47 15.2	714
Natchez (Fort Panmure).....Miss.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 33.8	1146
Nebraska or Platte river, Junction of North and South Forks.....	41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	
Newark.....N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Mariners' Church).....Mass.	41 38 7	70 55 49	4 43 43.3	429
Newbern.....N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg.....N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 55 4	332
Newburyport (2d Presb. Ch.).....Mass.	42 48 32	70 52 47	4 43 31.1	446
Do. (Light).....	42 48 30	70 49 6	4 43 18.0	440
Newcastle.....Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College).....Conn.	41 18 23	73 56 45	4 51 47	301
New London.....Conn.	41 23	72 9	4 43 36	354
New Orleans (City Hall).....La.	29 57 30	90	6 0	1203
Newport (Court-House).....R. I.	41 29	71 19 12	4 45 16.8	403
New York (City Hall).....N. Y.	40 43 40	74 1 8	4 56 4.3	226
Nobsque Point Light.....Mass.	41 30 57	70 39 37	4 42 38.5	450
Norfolk (Farmer's Bank).....Va.	36 50 50	76 18 47	5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st Cong. Church).....Mass.	42 19 9	72 33 15	4 50 32.2	376
Norwich.....Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 43 23	333
Parras.....Mex.	25 25			
Pas Washington.....	36 3 22	108 56 0	7 15 44	
Pensacola.....Fla.	30 24	87 10 12	5 43 40.8	1053
Petersburg.....Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 7 30	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce Hall).....Pa.	39 56 59	75 9 54	5 0 39.5	136
Do. (High Sch. Obs.).....	39 57 9	75 10 37	5 0 42.5	
Pittsburg.....Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 29 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Cong. Ch.).....Mass.	42 26 55	73 15 36	4 53 23	360
Platte river, Mouth of.....	41 3 13			
Do. Junction of N. and S. Forks.....	41 5 5	101 21 24	6 45 25.6	

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West;		Dist. from Wash.
		In Deg.	In Time.	
	° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	ms.
Plattsburg..... N. Y.	44 49	78 26	4 58 44	590
Plymouth (Court-House).. Mass.	41 57 26	70 40 19	4 42 41.8	489
Pointe Conception.....	84 26 56.8	190 25 40		
Pointe Loma.....	83 39 30.6	117 15 7		
Popocatepetl..... Mex.	18 59 47	96 37 3	6 33 48	
Portland (Mount Joy)..... Me.	43 39 52	70 18 34	4 40 54.2	543
Do. (Light).....	43 36	70 12 12	4 40 49	
Portsmouth (Unit. Ch.)... N. H.	43 4 35	70 45 50	4 43 3.8	491
Do. (Light).....	43 3 30	70 43	4 43 52	
Poughkeepsie..... N. Y.	41 41	78 55	4 55 40	301
Prairie du Chien, Am. Fur Co.'s House..... Min.	43 8 6	91 9 19	6 4 37.8	
Princeton (Nassau Hall).. N. J.	40 20 41	74 39 30	4 58 28	177
Providence (Univ. Hall).. R. I.	41 49 22	71 24 48	4 45 39.2	394
Racine..... Wis.	42 49 38	87 40 23		
Raleigh..... N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Remedios, de los, Harbor..	57 24 15	135 58 41	9 3 34	
Richmond (Capitol)..... Va.	37 32 17	77 27 28	5 9 49.9	123
Rochester (Roch. House).. N. Y.	43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sabine river, entrance of South or outer extrem- ity of Bar..... Tex.	29 40 48	98 49 3		
Sable (Cape)..... Fla.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbor..... N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco..... Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
Sacramento City..... Cal.	38 34 48	120 nearly		
St. Augustine..... Fla.	30 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	644
St. Croix river, Mouth of..	44 45 30	92 45 9	6 11 5	
St. Joseph.....	23 3 13	109 40 44	7 18 43	
St. Louis..... Mo.	38 37 28	90 15 16	6 1 0.7	656
St. Paul..... Min.	44 52 46	93 4 54		
St. Peter's river, Mouth of	44 52 46	93 4 54	6 12 19.6	
St. Vrain's Fort.....	40 16 52	105 12 28		
Salem (E. I. M. Hall). Mass.	42 31 18	70 58 53	4 43 35.5	446
San Antonio..... Tex.	29 25 22	98 29 15		
San Blas, Arsenal.....	21 32 34	105 15 24	7 1 1	
San Diego, Public Square.	32 45 0	117 11	0 7 48 44	
Sandwich (1st Cong. Ch.).. Mass.	41 45 31	70 30 13	4 42 0.8	456
San Francisco (Span. Fort). Cal.	37 48 30	122 28 23	9 52	
Santa Fé..... N. M.	35 41 6			
Savannah (Exchange).... Ga.	32 4 56	81 8 18	5 24 33.2	662
Schenectady..... N. Y.	42 48	78 55	4 55 40	391

Place.	Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, 1783		Dist. from Wash.
		in Deg.		
		In Time.		
		h. m. s.		ms.
Snake river, above Amer. Falls.....	42 47 6	112 40.18		
Springfield..... Ill.	39 43	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court-House). Mass.	42 6 4	72 35 45	4 50 23	357
Squam Harbor (Light).... Mass.	42 39 46	70 41 8	4 42 44.5	466
Stratmouth Isl. (Light).. Mass.	42 39 41	70 35 36	4 42 22.4	452
Stratford..... Conn.	41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	387
Sweet Water river, North Fork of Platte river, Mouth of.....	42 27 18	107 45 27	7 11 1.8	
Tallahassee..... Fla.	30 28	84 36	5 28 24	896
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.). Mass.	41 54 11	71 5 55	4 44 23.6	415
Tiamath Lake.....	42 56 51			
Toronto or York (Observ.) C. W.	43 39 35	79 21 30	5 17 26	500
Trenton..... N. J.	40 14	74 46 30	4 58 36	186
Trinity Bay..... Oreg.	46 5 50			
Troy..... N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa..... Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 43	856
University of Virginia.... Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	194
Utica (Dutch Church).... N. Y.	43 6 49	75 18	5 0 52	383
Vandalla..... Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay..... Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 53	556
Victoria..... Tex.	28 46 57			
Vincennes..... Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	608
WASHINGTON (Capitol).... D. C.	38 53 34	77 1 30	5 8 6	
Do. (Observatory)	38 53 32.8	77 3	5 8 12	
Washington..... Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
West Point (Milit. Acad.). N. Y.	41 23 31.2	73 57 31	4 55 56.1	
Wheeling..... Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 43	364
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.) Mass.	42 42 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.6	406
Wilmington..... Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington..... N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall).... Mass.	42 16 17	71 48 13	4 47 12.2	394
York..... Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 43 40	590
York..... Pa.	39 53	76 40	5 6 49	87
Yorktown..... Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

NEWSPAPERS.

We are indebted for the following statistics of the newspaper press of the United States to "Lay's Newspaper Record." Although it is scarcely possible for such a work to be strictly accurate, we expect it approximates near to the truth. At all events the "Record" is the latest publication on the subject.

Alabama	has	83	newspapers of all kinds.
Arkansas	"	21	" "
California	"	87	" "
Connecticut	"	43	" "
Delaware	"	9	" "
District of Columbia	"	17	" "
Florida	"	18	" "
Georgia	"	63	" "
Illinois	"	221	" "
Indiana	"	178	" "
Iowa	"	61	" "
Indian Territory	"	1	" "
Kansas Territory	"	2	" "
Kentucky	"	101	" "
Louisiana	"	85	" "
Maine	"	65	" "
Maryland	"	61	" "
Massachusetts	"	225	" "
Michigan	"	98	" "
Minnesota	"	20	" "
Mississippi	"	70	" "
Missouri	"	103	" "
Nebraska Territory	"	4	" "
New Hampshire	"	43	" "
New Jersey	"	78	" "
New York	"	613	" "
North Carolina	"	85	" "
Ohio	"	392	" "
Oregon Territory	"	8	" "
Pennsylvania	"	418	" "
Rhode Island	"	20	" "
South Carolina	"	53	" "
Tennessee	"	92	" "
Texas	"	56	" "
Utah	"	1	" "
Vermont	"	32	" "
Virginia	"	138	" "
Washington Ter.	"	2	" "
Wisconsin	"	87	" "
Total		3,754	

A TABLE

By which to ascertain the Number of Bricks necessary to construct any piece of building, from a four-inch wall to twenty-four inches in thickness.

Superficial feet of wall.	Number of Bricks to Thickness of					
	4-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.	20-inch.	24-inch.
1	8	15	23	30	38	45
2	15	30	45	60	75	90
3	23	45	68	90	118	135
4	30	60	90	120	150	180
5	38	75	118	150	188	225
6	45	90	135	180	225	270
7	53	105	158	210	263	315
8	60	120	180	240	300	360
9	68	135	203	270	338	405
10	75	150	225	300	375	450
20	150	300	450	600	750	900
30	225	450	675	900	1,125	1,350
40	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
50	375	750	1,125	1,500	1,875	2,250
60	450	900	1,350	1,800	2,250	2,700
70	525	1,050	1,575	2,100	2,625	3,150
80	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
90	675	1,350	2,025	2,700	3,375	4,050
100	750	1,500	2,250	3,000	3,750	4,500
200	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000
300	2,250	4,500	6,750	9,000	11,250	13,500
400	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
500	3,750	7,500	11,250	15,000	18,750	22,500
600	4,500	9,000	13,500	18,000	22,500	27,000
700	5,250	10,500	15,750	21,000	26,250	31,500
800	6,000	12,000	18,000	24,000	30,000	36,000
900	6,750	13,500	20,250	27,000	33,750	40,500
1,000	7,500	15,000	22,500	30,000	37,500	45,000

NOTE.—7½ bricks equal one superficial foot. Bricks vary in size—7½ bricks to a superficial foot is about the average. Allowance must also, in some cases, be made for mortar.

GREAT DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The following account of the depth at which the ocean has been sounded, will give some idea of the vast valleys that exist in its bed. The sounding was performed in the Atlantic, and the depth at which bottom was reached was 7,706 fathoms, or 16,413 yards, being over eight miles. The time required for this immense length of line to run out was about nine hours and a half!

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